The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897. NO. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Tribute to Lady Huntingdon.

[By Mrs. E. A. G.]

Descended from an honored line,
Fair daughter of proud Ferrar's Earl,
Oh! that the gift of song were mine,
The history of thy life to unfurl.

In measured verse and flowing rhyme,
Thy noble deeds of love to tell,
On England's shores in olden time,
And where Columbia's sons still dwell.

From Penn's fair land to Georgia's shore,
And England's Brighton, by the sea,
Thy praise is sung forevermore
In glowing tribute paid to thee.

Far back in the century's golden haze,
Like the gleam of pearls in the sun,
Shine the noble deeds on history's page,
As we gather them one by one.

Undimmed by time in his passing flight,
Through the years of the century gone,
The luster of deeds still bright
As the rays of the setting sun.

For thy deeds of love, of good, and truth,
Thy honored name has won,
No fairer laurel decks thy brow
Than our own Huntingdon.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Curiosities of Existence at the End of the Last Century.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

All the population of a village assembled at the inn on "post day" to hear the news.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The Mississippi valley was not so well known as the heart of Africa now is.

Quinine was unknown. When a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whisky.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Books were very expensive. "The Lives of the Poets" cost $15.

A day laborer received two shillings a day.

A horseman who galloped on a city street was fined four shilling.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

Dry goods were designated as "men's stuffs" or "women's stuffs."

Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done before an open fireplace.

Six days were required for a journey between New York and Boston.

Many of the streets were not named, and the houses were not numbered.

The parquet of a theatre was called the pit, and was filled with the rabble.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston.

Three fourths of the books in every library came from beyond the Atlantic.

Twenty days were required for a letter to go from New York to Charleston by land.

A New England girl was not allowed to marry until she could make a loaf of bread and cut it in smooth, even slices while it was still warm.

When a Virginian started on a journey to New York he made his will and bade farewell to his friends as though he never expected to see them again.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

The favorite novels of "worldly" young women were "Victoria, "Lady Julia Mandville" and "Malvern Dole."

Dances in Philadelphia were given every two weeks, but young men under twenty and girls under eighteen were not admitted.

At the Christmas quilting parties games were fashionable, with kissing penalties.

Her Husband Is Cured.

These two married women are very intimate friends and talk about the skeletons in their respective closets without reserve.

"I'm going to ask you," said the younger, "how you cured your husband of staying out late at night. I've coaxed Frank, reasoned with him, and scolded like a termagant, but it has done no good. He seems to think that if he's home for breakfast I have no right to complain."

"You can't expect, dear, that what will cure one man is a remedy for all, but this is how I dealt with Robert. Despite all protests he had been staying out very late, but one night came home before 12. I kept the door double-locked and bolted and always let him in. This night I asked him who was there and he answered brusquely enough.

"'You're mistaken,' I replied. 'Mr. Lantern never comes home this early. You imitate his voice very fairly, but he never speaks so plainly at night. If you don't go away I'll call a policeman.'

"'Open this door!' he shouted. 'You know well enough who it is. Don't make fools of both of us.'

"'Oh, dear!' I exclaimed, in a voice of assumed terror, 'what shall I do? Robert won't be home before 3.' Then I ran to the telephone and called for police help."

"No?"

"Yes, I did, and Robert heard me. He banged the door once or twice, swore several hundred words, and then hustled down the street. When the wagon was there and quite a crowd collected, he came up as though he had been pushed for time, eagerly inquired what was the matter, and congratulated me on getting rid of the untimely caller. Even after we were in the house he had the audacity to keep up the fiction of a strange man at the door, but he had the grace to say that his business was so arranged that he would not be detained at night any more and would be home to protect me. It was a brazen pretense he made, but he has kept his word."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The experts who came on from Washington to New York City recently to count the money in the vaults of the sub-treasury, have completed their labors. The experts counted exactly $195,343,000, composed of: Notes, $64,465,000; gold, $77,940.000; silver coin, $52,739,000; minor coin, $239,000. The weight of the gold handled was 155 tons and the silver weighed about ten times as much. The accounts were "straight" save for a discrepancy of something like a dollar in the petty cash.

—"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

QUEER FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

The Fish Was Out of Its Element and the Hawk Won the Battle.

From the Wilmington Morning News.

Persons in the vicinity of Kirkwood Park yesterday afternoon witnessed a battle in mid-air between a fish hawk and a large carp which the bird had taken from the water. For a week or more regular visitors to the park have noticed the hawk come up the Brandywine every afternoon on a fishing expedition. He was always successful, but usually caught small fish, which soon perished in his talons.

The hawk yesterday caught larger game than he expected, and there was a terrific battle, which, lasted fully twenty minutes and was witnessed by a large crowd. The bird was first seeu flying gracefully through the air. Suddenly it dived toward the water. It came up with a large carp in its claws, and the fish was fully as long as the bird, and appeared to weigh about six pounds. The bird, with its prey, started up in the air, but the fish objected, and then began the battle.

First the bird had the advantage, and then the fish would appear to be on top. The bird repeatedly sank its hooked beak into the carp, but the fish was full of fight. It twisted and squirmed, and all the hawk could do was to pose in the air and peck at the fish. Finally, with one mighty effort the fish gave a big twist and escaped from the bird's talons. It fell toward the water and the hawk dived after it. When the fish struck the water it was so badly injured that it could not get away before the bird was upon it. This time the hawk got a better hold on its prey, and after sinking its talons deep in its body, picked it with its hooked beak until the fish was apparently dead. The bird then flew down the stream and disappeared in the direction of the Delaware river.

Concerning Farm Values.

How much would you give for a farm 1,000 miles from a railroad, a wagon road and every other means of communication with the rest of the world?

How much would you give for a farm within four miles of a railroad, and the wagon roads for those four miles filled with mud, stones, sand and trying grades?

And wouldn't you give more for that farm if the road to town or to several other market points were hard and smoth and level, so that vehicles of all kinds, including bicycles, would happily convey many people to and fro, and so you could market the farm produce quickly and cheaply?

The value of a farm depends almost wholly on the railroads and wagon roads about it. Good roads are worth more to the farmer than to any one else. The more easily, quickly and pleasantly he can get to and from his farm the more it is worth an acre.

The distance to market depends on the character of the road.—*L. A. W. Bulletin.*

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Uncle Sam's First Postage Stamps.

"Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Uncle Sam issued his first postage stamps," writes Fannie Mack Lothrop in the July Ladies Home Journal. "In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, 'father of the penny post,' introduced the 'sticking plasters,' as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our Postmaster-General at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move Congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor, Cave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stamps not being issued, however, till August, though the time appinted was July 1. Only two values of the new stamps were introduced in 1847—a five and a ten cent stamp, bearing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint, and Washington in black.

"The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henry Shaw, the father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the Postmaster-General's office on August 6, 1847, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of the new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out fifteen cents and purchased one of each variety. The 'five' he kept as a curiosity, the 'ten' he presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift."

Our Big Country.

The distance across the United States is found to be 2,652.2 geographical miles from the lighthouse six miles north of Cape May to the lighthouse six miles south of Punta Arenas, Cal., following the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude as closely as possible. This is conceded to be about the mean breadth of the country. A glance at the map will show that the United States is much wider toward the north and much narrower toward the Gulf coast, but the thirty-ninth parallel is about as fair an average as can be drawn. The measurements were made by triangulation—that is, by taking observations from fixed landmarks and verifying them by astronomical tests. The distance across the continent thus obtained is 140 feet longer than that reported by Bessels in 1856 and 68 feet longer than that reported by Professor Clark in 1866.—Chicago *Record.*

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Texas produces one-third of the American cotton crop and has but three cotton mills.

In France, if a person dies with more debts than can be covered by his estate, the doctor's bill has precedence over all other claims.

Philadelphia is a veritable Eden, at least to the street car traveler. One road at least runs its cars every minute, and limits the passengers to the number of seats.

Sir Walter Besant estimates that the living descendants of the pilgrim fathers in the United States number about 15,000, although not 10,000, he thinks, know the relationship.

The supreme court of Georgia has recently declared that when a man has reached sixty-eight years of age he is "an aged man" in the eyes of the law. The law thus snips off four years from the allotted span of threescore years and ten.

Speaker Gully of the British House of Commons, has just cast his deciding vote for the first time since assuming office, there being a tie vote for the second reading of an unimportant bill. It is thirty years since the speaker has voted.

According to the latest statistics published by the Mexican government, the population of the city of Mexico at the end of 1896 numbered 330,698. The death rate during the year, exclusive of infants still-born, was 47 per 1000 of the population.

Queen Victoria wears the same state bonnet for several seasons. It is a ponderous velvet affair with snowy plumes, and the shape has not been changedi n twenty-five years. As a rule women buy new hats when the style changes ; men when their hats are worn out.

Swiss children are obliged to attend school six to eight years, fines being imposed on their parents in case of unexcused absence. But as many parents are too poor to provide food and clothing for their children not a few of the cantons have undertaken to provide assistance, and it is estimated that last year 40,000 children were thus aided by the state.

The National Educational association has decided in favor of reformed spelling to the extent of 12 words, and in the reports of the proceedings of the association hereafter the simplified spellings will be employed. The department of superintendence of the association voted to submit the selection of the amended spellings to a committee of three, of which Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, was chairman, and the committee decided on the following list of words : Tho—(though) ; catalog—(catalogue); program—(programme) ; decalog—(decalogue) ; thoro—(thorough) ; altho—(although) ; thorofare—(thoroughfare) ; thru—(through); thruout—(throughout) ; prolog—(prologue) ; demagog—(demagogue) ; pedagog—(pedagogue).

The bicycle has probably done more to develop the mechanical genius of the people of today than any other agency, remarks the Washington Star. With the old wheel, the ordinary, while a repair kit was carried, it was seldom needed, for the whole machine was built for wear, weighing two and three times as much as the modern safety, and having tires almost unbreakable. The only danger was from a loosened tire. Later on the narrow tire and then the cushion tire came in, each requiring more care, and with them came the sprockets, chains and adjustable saddles and handle bars that required some skill to manipulate. But it was with the advent of the eighteen to twenty-one-pound pneumatic that skill was really called for, and today it is hard to find an owner of a wheel who is unable to take his machine apart, or who does not thoroughly understand its make-up. Good evidence of this is to be had at any of the cycle shows, or even in the regular sales rooms. At the former it is a common sight to see a crowd around some new model, every one—man or woman, young or old—seemingly possessed of accurate knowledge and capable of weighing carefully the advantage offered by each particular make

English trainmen have decided that an express train is one having a connection cord and running twenty miles without stopping.

The governing body of New York city is authorized to expend a million dollars every year in establishing small parks in the crowded districts.

A railroad superintendent in Pennsylvania has issued an order prohibiting the throwing of rice on railway premises. His act is regarded as a covert attack on matrimony.

According to Dr. Flint of Scotland, the great creeds of Christendom are unifying rather than dividing forces. This is a true, admits the New York Observer, though not perhaps a familiar aspect of the case. The great creeds assert more, and more important things in common than many people are aware.

It is gratifying to the American Cultivator to note a decided increase in the popularity of wooden sailing vessels in our ocean traffic for bulky cargoes which suffer no deterioration from slow passages. Such vessels can be employed in that traffic with safety and economy. We have forests of oak and maple, locust and tamarack, hard pine and cypress for ship building purposes.

Dewey County, South Dakota, which is larger than the state of Delaware, is officially declared to have no inhabitants, and no votes were cast in it at the last election. In Delano County, which is as large as Long Island, five votes were cast last November. Scobey County has twelve voters. Twelve votes were cast in Platt County, six for McKinley and six for. The Bryan largest county in the state is Butte County, with an area of 2335 miles, and the smallest is Todd County, with an area of forty-five square miles.

Louisville is the biggest tobacco market in the world with seventeen vast warehouses that will hold at one time 40,000 hogsheads of tobacco of 2000 pounds each. She is the greatest whisky market in the Union. She is the largest market of cement in the United States. She is the foremost vinegar market in America. She has the biggest plow factory and vehicle factory in the Union. And she is the nearest to the centre of population in the United States, and almost a fourth of the population of the whole Republic is in a radius of 300 miles of Louisville.

The rejoicings over Professor Koch's alleged discovery of a remedy and antitoxin for the rinderpest have turned out to be premature. His invention is now proved to be of no practical use whatsoever, and so disheartened are the British authorities in South Africa over the dismal failure of every effort to arrest the progress of the plague, that they have now abandoned all further precautions against its spread as being of no avail. North of Cape Colony not even one per cent. of the cattle have survived, and is pretty certain that the Cape Colony, so rich in farming industry, will be subjected to similar devastation.

The birth of a second daughter to the Czar of Russia suggests the possibility of a female successor to the present ruler, and calls attention to a state of affairs that is enough to make old John Knox—if he is still cognizant of affairs on this mundane sphere—turn in his grave. He, it may be remembered, complained bitterly in his day about what he was pleased to term "this monstrous regiment (meaning government) of women," in allusion to the fact that Elizabeth and Mary were reigning in England and Scotland, and Catherine de Medici was all powerful in France—in direct contravention, in the opinion of the great Presbyterian, of the divine ordinations. But what was that, asks the New York Tribune, compared with the present situation, when a woman is about to celebrate the completion of a sixty years' reign over the greatest empire in the world, when another is Regent of Holland, during the minority of a female sovereign, and a third holds the reins of government in Spain, while a little girl, the Grand-Duchess Elizabeth, is talked of as the possible heir to the throne of Austria, and the baby Grand-Duchess Olga of Russia may possibly live to be Empress of that country ?

THE OLD HOME.

The old home, the old home,
O would I were once more
A boy among the happy scenes
That brightened life of yore.
To roam among the tangled bloom
With torn straw hat and all,
And watch the rifts of summer suns
Upon the landscape fall!

To catch the scent of roses fair,
And hear the wild birds' song
With passion fill the balmy air
The leafy nooks among,
To hear the bullfrog's merry croak
On logs by ripples wet,
His coat of green a dazzling sheen—
I seem to see him yet!

The old home, the old home,
I loved each blade of grass
That sang through tiny bells of dew
In joy to let me pass ;
The good old trees that welcomed me
And branches downward hung,
Where oft in childish revelry
I swayed and dreamed and sung!

Once more to lie upon the fringe
Which hid the brooklet's smiles,
And watch the bubbles curl and break,
The fishes' merry wiles.
To hear the murmur all around,
The life and leal of glee
That robed with magic every sound
The swift winds brought to me!

The old home, the old home,
Once more at ease to lie,
And in a wonder, rapt and still,
To watch the nights go by,
Her gentle hands so full of stars
They seemed to tremble out,
The while the moon's impassioned bars
Upon the stream made rout!

To hear once more the siren song
The hours sang as they fled,
To see once more the future stand
With laurel-covered head,
To lie once more in peopled sleep
Of dreams so bright and fair
They never could their promise keep,
But died in beauty there!

—Hamilton Jay, in Florida Times-Union.

The Conquering Hero.

BY ELIZABETH C. WINTER.

It was such a pretty scene! The trees had the abundance of verdant leafage that belongs to happy June ; the grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill-dam some distance beyond ; and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide Leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in the effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not hurt even a flower without regretting it ; and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets, and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning!" she murmured, and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because——"

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw, in the distance, the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies; and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart; but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely crumbled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience; and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool!" she thought; "a silly, silly little simpleton! And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know, for anything in this world, that I cared enough to cry——" And, smoothing out the crumbled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So, if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything, you would find that I am not so very much to blame—but I won't speak of that. Because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my right. But I don't care to call it my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it. But I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that; but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again; but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than eleven, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away; and, instead of crushing the paper as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated; "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite half-past ten. "Oh, he isn't late, after all—I must have been very early—I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep, and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face, and she said, confusedly:

"I am so glad!—I mean, not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said; "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"Oh, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything, and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do, now—to try and please you," he answered, weakly; and the perspiration was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes; perhaps you have walked fast—it is very warm, and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little further away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he said, with a smile, and she turned her head away—perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby today?" he asked, after a few moments of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since——"

"Oh, yes," she answered, hurriedly, and, looking about, "there they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods; they are coming this way. Oh, Sidney," she cried, suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you!"

"I could never dare to ask you!"

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claude. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they were married; and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven, and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father, and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two toward the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek; the side of the bridge was gaping outward; the maid stood wringing her hands; and the golden curls, that had floated for a moment above the rushing water, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable, that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nurse girl who was the first to see that Selden had already reached his child, just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him—look, look! the darling has his arms about the master's neck, an' he's hugging an' kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother, little Sidney was already laughing with delight; and as he put one dripping arm about her neck, he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Selden, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"Oh, Sidney! I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—so selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I knew you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me, too?"

"Just give me a chance, that's all," and then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of only secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately; so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

LONDON'S GREAT GROWTH.

Four Times the Size It Was at Victoria's Coronation.

Whatever future chroniclers may have to say of Queen Victoria's reign and the brilliant celebration of her "Diamond Jubilee," one point that can not be overlooked is the enormous growth of London during Her Majesty's lifetime. The metropolis has quadrupled in population, having increased from a little over a million to four millions and a quarter. It seems difficult to imagine that there ever was a time when London was a small place, yet when the Queen was born it was very little larger than Glasgow is now, and only double the size of Birmingham. It is usual to compare the glories of Victoria's reign to those of Elizabeth, but between the London of today and that of "Good Queen Bess" there is really no comparison. London was still girt around by the walls built by the Romans and was largely inclosed within them. The mansions of the great lay outside the city walls, chiefly on the way from the Strand to Westminster. There were few stone houses, and none tiled or slated, being mostly built of wood and thatched with straw. Beyond the royal palace at Westminster was open country, and marsh lands formed the sole feature of the landscape across the river. On the other side of the city was open country, with "Merrie Islington," a village in the distance. Sanitary science was unknown. The paving of the streets was in its infancy; except with regard to a few of the principal thoroughfares, each inhabitant paved as much as he liked before his own door with the materials that his pride or poverty might suggest.

The streets were obstructed with stalls, sheds, signposts and projections of every kind; curbstones were unknown, and only in a few thoroughfares were the footpaths divided from the carriage way with posts and chains. This was the London of Elizabeth, just 300 years ago—a very different city from that of today—a London gradually becoming foul and pestilential, ultimately to be cleared and purified by the great plague, which carried off a fifth of the inhabitants in 1665, and the great fire of the following year, which involved 400 streets, 13,200 houses, 88 churches, St. Paul's Cathedral and four city gates. Before the fire it is estimated to have contained from 10,000 to 12,000 streets, alleys and lanes, 156,000 houses and about 700,000 inhabitants. So that in seventeen centuries London had grown to a population of under 730,000. By the beginning of Queen Victoria's life it had increased to 1,000,000, and now, at the end of the sixtieth year of her reign it is sevenfold what it was under "Good Queen Bess." Rather than to Elizabeth London owes its growth to Charles II, for, after the restoration, those who returned with him did not care to return to their old city houses, but built themselves mansions further West, leaving the city to the merchants, by whom it has ever since been monopolized. To James I we owe Pall Mall, and Kensington was originated by the creation of a palace there when Whitehall was burned down.—London Standard.

When Umbrellas Were First Used.

Umbrellas are of great antiquity; among the Greeks they were a mark of elevated rank, and one is seen on a Hamilton vase in the hands of a princess. We find the umbrella figured upon the ruins of Persepolis, and the Romans carried it at the theatre to keep off the sun. Yet Coryate, the traveler, in 1611, notices the umbrellas of Italy as rarities. These and other umbrellas are only described for keeping off the sun, which may be explained by the comparative scarcity of rain in the above countries. The frequency of rain in other lands led to their being used for a very different purpose. Jonas Hanway is described to have been the first to walk the streets of London with an umbrella over his head, which he had probably used in his travels in the East. And in 1778 one John Macdonald, a footman, was ridiculed for carrying in the streets an umbrella, which he had brought from Spain; however, as he tells us, he persisted for three months in carrying his umbrella, till people took no further notice of the novelty. —Harper's Round Table.

The feeding expenses of the London zoological gardens average $500 a week.

LIGHTNING PLAYS HAVOC.

Damage Done in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

BOMBARDED BY THUNDERBOLTS.

Fierce and Fiery Storms, With High Winds, Heavy Rainfall, Disastrous Bolts From the Sky and Enormous Hailstones—One of the Most Remarkable Electric Storms Ever Experienced.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—New York and vicinity were visited by one of the most remarkable and widely devastating electric storms that was ever experienced. It was preceded by the peculiar effects which are usually the precursor of cyclones, and gave much uneasiness in those places which have had experience with the funnel-shaped cloud and its following of destruction. It was accompanied by heavy rain and in places enormous hailstones fell. Lightning fell right and left. It knocked the top off the big flagpole beside Grant's tomb and shattered several other poles in different parts of the city.

At about 3 o'clock p. m. the clouds which had been hanging over the city seemed to be gathering to a head, and sweltering New Yorkers looked expectantly up at them for a cooling rain. It came soon after 4 o'clock, accompanied by thunder and lightning and beginning with a terrific crash, which made people in the streets scatter for shelter in considerable alarm. The lightning struck in a number of places.

The seven story malt house tower of Ebling's brewery, at St. Ann's avenue and 156th street, was struck while Mr. Ebling, the proprietor of the brewery, and a party of friends were in a detached building. They were startled by the terrific crash, which was almost immediately followed by another, and all jumped from their chairs. Mr. Ebling saw a dense cloud of smoke coming out of the malt house tower, and also from the windows of the fifth and sixth floors. He turned in an alarm, and Engine Company No. 41 responded. A force of policemen from the Morrisania station also answered the summons. While the firemen were attaching the hose, and getting their engines in place the cloud of smoke lifted, and they saw there was no fire. An investigation was made, but no trace of where the electric current entered could be found. Five panes of glass on the west side of the tower, near the top, had been shattered.

A fifty-four-foot pole on the roof of the eight-story Curtis Building was split for one-half its length by a bolt of lightning. The superintendent of the Curtis Building was sitting in the window of his office watching the storm when the pole was struck. He saw a shower of splinters and chips fall to the Stone street sidewalk, and saw the people looking toward the roof of his building. He said he also felt the shock. The superintendent hurried to the roof and found that the copper ball and a foot or two of iron rod holding the ball above the tip of the pole had disappeared.

Tenafly, N. J., suffered more from the storm than any other place near New York. The storm amounted almost to a cyclone in its first fury, and then it was followed by a downfall of hailstones of large size. Many of them were as large as small hen's eggs. The storm appeared to meet directly over the village, and in a moment it became almost as dark as night. There was an outburst of lightning and thunder which was terrifying. People fled to their cellars for safety. Within a few moments things were in a frightful state. Roofs were blown off, trees uprooted and wires of all kinds blown down. The wind lasted perhaps a minute and a half. The air was filled with flying objects. Sticks and limbs of trees were carried along in the air and dashed against houses. From one end of the village to the other, in a strip about two miles broad, there was hardly a pane of glass left whole on the north and west sides of buildings. Hail stones picked up half an hour later measured an inch and a half in diameter. Late at night the ice had not all melted. The hail was followed by a downpour of rain that flooded everything and caused much damage owing to the ruined condition of windows. The big window-shade factory owned by E. Richter was one of the places to suffer. Every pane of glass in the northwest front of the big building was driven in by the wind and hail. The windows on one side of the Presbyterian Church were crushed in, and the church flooded with water. Lightning also struck the church. The wind up-rooted trees in all directions, and Washington avenue is completely blocked by the fallen trees.

The storm visited Long Island City, where the lightning was particularly active and struck in many places. When the storm centred over Long Island City the lightning struck the flagpole which surmounts the County Court House, and the jail was also hit. The bolt splintered the flagpole and entered the building, causing much excitement. When the bolt struck the Court House the women in the jail were already almost hysterical, and one woman prisoner fainted.

All through Connecticut great damage was done by the storm, and in Torrington the cellars of the houses in all the principal streets were flooded and about $5000 worth of property destroyed. In Cheshire the storm assumed almost cyclonic fury. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled, roofs lifted from several barns and immense damage was done to crops from hailstones. In Waterbury the rain storm was one of the severest that has visited the city for years. The storm was confined to a limited area.

CORNELL AN EASY WINNER.

Columbia Far Behind, and Pennsylvania Did Not Finish.

Cornell won her third great aquatic victory within a week by defeating Columbia's oarsmen over the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) four-mile course by a margin of at least nine lengths. And when Columbia had crossed the finish line fully half a minute behind the invincible Ithacans the unfortunate Pennsylvania crew, which had started gallantly as any of them only a little over ...ty minutes before, was aboard its ...ing launch, snatched from its swamp-...hell just in time to avoid an actual ...g. It was a pitiable ending to a sea-...of arduous and faithful training, and ... was not one of the thousands who ...he melancholy collapse who did not ...is sympathy to the unlucky Pennsyl-...s.

...result was as follows: Cornell, first; ...20.47 4-5; Columbia, second; time. ...5; Pennsylvania did not finish.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Dexter proved a failure at Louisville's shortfield.

The Eastern trip pulled down Sockalexis's big batting average.

Pitcher Klobedanz, of Boston, has won ten consecutive games.

McCarthy, the famous outfielder, is doubtless out of the game for good.

Burkett, of Brooklyn, is of opinion that smoked glasses weaken the wearer's batting.

The attendance at Boston this season is the best since 1889 and promises to hold out to the end.

Hereafter when Cincinnati faces a "southpaw" pitcher Holliday will take left-handed Hoy's place.

President Hart, of the Chicago Club, says that Boston, Brooklyn and Cincinnati will beat out the Baltimores.

As the season advances there is less quarreling seen and heard among ball players and umpires feel happier.

Baseball people are generally of the opinion now that the club that beats Boston out will win the pennant.

Keeler, of Baltimore, made at least one hit in every championship game played to June 19—a marvelous performance.

Though spectators may not think so it is highly probable that an umpire never puts a player out of a game without ample cause.

The St. Louis papers gracefully concede that "the Browns" have no chance to be other than tailenders when the season closes.

Both Nichols and Duffy, of the Bostons, say that bowling has strengthened their throwing arms. Their work apparently shows it.

According to visiting Cincinnati scribes gambling on baseball is openly carried on in the bleachers at the Boston League Club's ground.

Shake-ups in teams are going on all through the country in big and little leagues. And little good they do in the vast majority of cases.

Seymour, of the New Yorks, is keeping up his clever pitching. He held the Washingtons down to two safe hits. The New Yorks put up an errorless game behind him.

Manager Donovan, of Pittsburg, has become convinced that cycling is not good for ball players and has ordered his players to discontinue their riding during the playing season.

Burkett says the Cleveland left field is the worst sun field in the League. He got $400 extra for playing it, after being shifted from right field, and has received the bonus each year since.

Captain Joyce, of the New Yorks, is nearly right when he says that "the race of heady catchers is almost extinct," and that "there are not over ten first-class catchers in the profession to-day."

The baseball scribes have so much to say about Sockalexis, Cleveland's right fielder, that they have overlooked the wonderful fielding and batting of third baseman Wallace, the ex-pitcher.

"Those Baltimores are the most artistic bunters in the business," said Rhines, of Cincinnati, while visions of three safe ones dropped into the diamond on him flashed across his mental horizon. "They do not telegraph their intentions ahead, and when you expect them to hit out they push the ball in front of the plate and gain a second or so that in the majority of cases makes their hits good."

Jennings, of Baltimore, in a game at New York wasn't quick enough in getting out of the way of a fast, high inshoot pitched by Rusie. The ball caught him squarely on the top of the head, and he reeled and sank to the ground. He recovered sufficiently after a while to go to first, though he didn't appear to have a clear idea of what he was doing. Jennings was compelled to leave the game. It was said at his hotel that he was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain. Doyle was hurt in the same game and had to retire.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Harrington will be the next town in Maine to celebrate its centennial.

R. C. Lehman, the English coach, has agreed to train Harvard's racing crew next year.

The anti-department store bill was defeated in the Illinois House by a vote of 77 noes to 66 ayes.

In August Raphael is to have a monument, which is to be raised in his native town, Urbino, Italy.

On a drive from Presque Isle to Bangor, Me., a man saw within a five-mile stretch six deer, a bear and two skunks.

Saloonkeepers in Atlanta, Ga., united in a petition to the Common Council asking for an ordinance against free lunches.

More than one hundred thousand people passed through the gates of the Nashville Exposition during the week ending June 26.

A statue of Brigham Young is to be erected in Salt Lake City, Utah, for which the City Council has just appropriated a site.

Greater Glasgow, Scotland, with a population of 853,000, has only 494 medical men, or one doctor to 1726 of the population.

Wisconsin will celebrate its semi-centennial on June 7th to 9th, 1898. Each county is to hold a separate celebration besides the one at the State Capital.

Only 261 foreigners were naturalized in Brazil last year. This is a very small number, considering the large influx of immigrants, especially Italians.

At Mr. Moody's world's student conference, Northfield, Mass., it was announced that Robert Gailey, the Princeton football centre, is to enter the misionary field in China.

A number of sarcophagi containing bones, vases, coins and medals, were recently dug up near Thermopylæ, Greece. It is believed that the skeletons are the remains of some of Leonidas' Spartans.

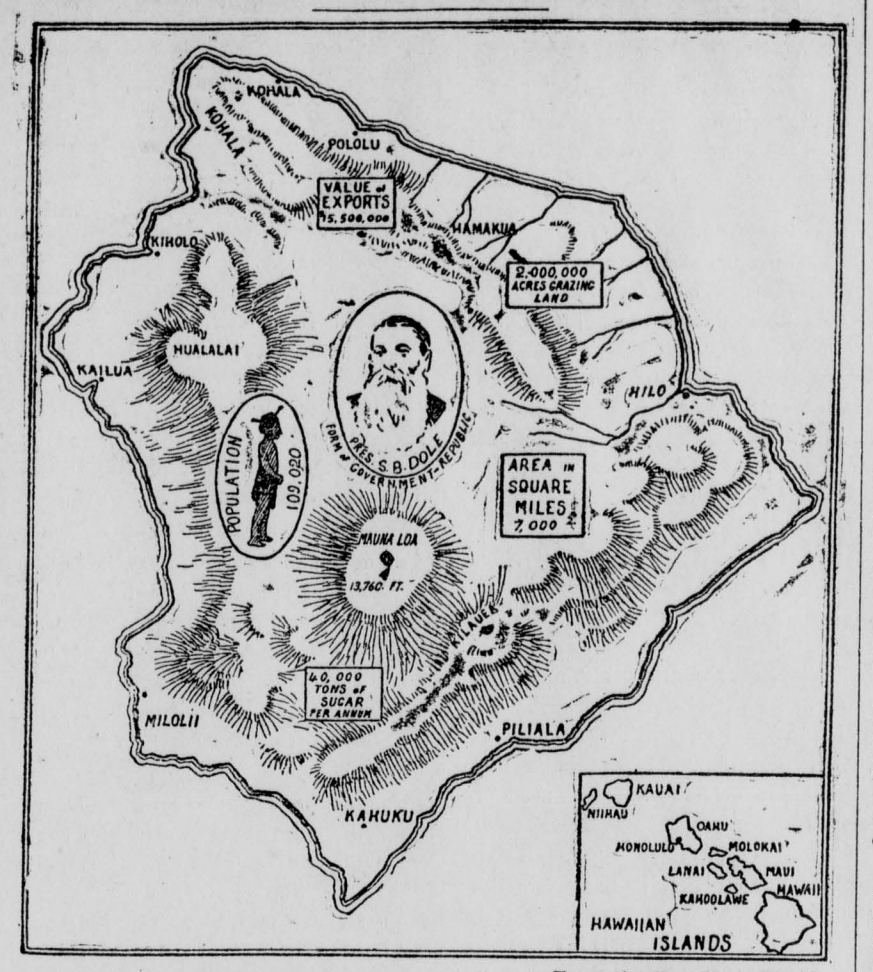
The official commission sent by President Diaz to the city of Tehuantepec, Mexico, has ascertained that the city, which had about 7000 inhabitants, was destroyed by the recent earthquake, and the people are living in tents.

Canadian inspectors have gone out from Toronto to see what, if anything, the orchards of the Niagara district have suffered from the San Jose scale, which was carried there from California, and which it has been supposed could not stand the Northern winter.

Tobacco was grown so successfully in Polk County, Florida, during the spring that large areas are under cultivation for the fall crop, which is said to be the better of the two, and the county folk talk cheerfully of the money returns of which they feel confident.

A Paris (France) young woman of sixteen, having been reproved by her mother for some slight fault, rushed to the window and jumped out, falling two stories. Her nineteen-year-old sister became excited, and at once jumped after her. Both were picked up, badly, and perhaps fatally injured.

HAWAII—ITS POPULATION, AREA AND RESOURCES.



—From the New York World.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Reaffirms the Financial Planks of the Chicago Platform.

In the Ohio Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus, Horace L. Chapman was nominated by the Democrats and Silverites for Governor. Chapman won on the second ballot. The convention was largely attended. It was in some respects a mass meeting of free silver fusionists, and the white metal and Bryan were the keynote of every utterance.

The convention was called to order by W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the Central Committee. He made a speech for silver and Ulric Sloane was introduced as the Temporary Chairman. He also spoke for free silver.

The platform reiterating the Bryan principles adopted at Chicago was reported by General A. J. Warner and adopted. An anti-trust resolution and one calling for the recognition of Cuba was accepted also.

Names were presented for the nomination for Governor as follows: Paul Sorg, Allen D. Smalley, Allen W. Thurman, D. D. Donovin, R. T. Hough, Horace L. Chapman, S. M. Hunter, I. M. Van Meter, A. W. Patrick and James A. Rice. Sorg withdrew and Chapman was nominated on the second ballot. The remainder of the ticket nominated was as follows:

Supreme Judge, J. P. Spriggs; Attorney-General, W. H. Dord; State Treasurer, James F. Wilson; Board of Public Works, Peter H. Degnan, and School Commssioner, Byron H. Hurd. All are silver men.

ENDEAVORERS IN COLLISIONS.

Two Fatal Accidents to Their Excursion Trains to San Francisco, Cal.

Section 4 of the Christian Endeavor special on the Northwestern Railroad was run into by section 5 at about 1 o'clock a. m. at West Chicago, thirty miles from Chicago. Three persons were killed and more than twenty injured. The killed were: Mrs. R. Shipman, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mrs. John Gooding, of Fond du Lac, and a tramp. The train was filled with excursionists going to the Christian Endeavor Convention. While the train was standing at the tank, section 5 came up behind and struck the rear end of section 4 at full speed. The passengers, few of whom had gone to sleep, were crushed in the wreckage. In the two coaches there were eighty persons. Mrs. Shipman and Mrs. Gooding, the two passengers who were killed, were in the second sleeper. Mrs. Shipman's daughters were found fast in the debris, but refused to be taken out until their mother be helped. The daughters were not seriously hurt. Mrs. Gooding was crushed to death between the partitions of her berth. Charles Courtney, the engineer of section 5, was fatally injured.

A Christian Endeavor excursion train on the Vandalia road collided with Train No. 6 west of Terre Haute, Ind. R. T. Sherman, a mail clerk, of Indianapolis, and W. P. Conn, baggage master, also of Indianapolis, were killed, and Samuel Parkinson, mail clerk, of Columbus, and Frank Owens, fireman, of Terre Haute, were injured fatally. No passengers were injured.

NEW FERRY TERMINALS.

The B. & O. and Two Other Railroads Make Important Changes.

The Baltimore & Ohio, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad have completed arrangements for new ferry terminals in New York City. Commencing July 12 the ferry boats will leave the Jersey City station of the Jersey Central Railroad and will land passengers at the foot of Whitehall street, thus making direct connection under cover with all the Elevated Railroads, the Brooklyn ferries, the Broadway, Columbus and Lexington avenue cable lines, and the Belt line. Two new ferry boats have been built for this service and they will make half hourly trips.

The officials of the three lines concerned in this deal proclaim with a great deal of earnestness that they will have the best passenger terminals of any railroad with a ferry service to New York, as all transfers and changes from ferries to car lines are made under cover and but a step from the boats.

A WOMAN HEADS THEIR TICKET.

The State Convention of the Liberty Party of Nebraska.

The Nebraska State Convention of the Liberty (Prohibition) party was held at Lincoln. Overtures on the part of the regular Prehibitionists were ignored, and Mrs. Sara A. Wilson, of Lincoln, was nominated for the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and R. C. Bentley, of Shelton, for Regent of the State University. The platform declares for the utter suppression of the alcoholic drink traffic, for equal suffrage and a system of full legal-tender paper money distributed through Government bonds on equal terms to all.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG NAMED.

The Philadelphia Journalist Appointed Librarian of Congress.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, to be Librarian of Congress.

John Russell Young, the first chief executive of the magnificent new Congressional Library, soon to be opened to the public, was born in Bowington, Penn., in 1841, and was educated in the public schools. He

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

began work as a reporter on the Philadelphia Press, and at the beginning of the Civil War joined the Army of the Potomac as a war correspondent. Subsequently he started a newspaper in Philadelphia and another one in New York City. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1877 he accompanied General Grant on his tour around the world. Mr. Young was appointed Minister to China in 1882, and filled that position until the accession of President Cleveland. The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination of Mr. Young.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

G. P. Bidwell For Collector and W. F. Wakeman, Appraiser at New York.

The President nominated George R. Bidwell for Collector of Customs at New York City, and Wilbur F. Wakeman for Appraiser.

George R. Bidwell is thirty-nine years old, and comes from Buffalo, N. Y. In 1879 he left his native city as a drummer for a bicycle house, being one of the pioneers in that trade. He came to New York as a salesman for E. L. Horsman, and in 1884 helped to form the Spalding-Bidwell Company, of which he is still Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Bidwell came actively into politics in 1893, when he promoted the campaign of Lemuel Ely Quigg for Congress. In 1895 he was elected Secretary of the Republican County Organization. He is affiliated with Senator T. C. Platt.

Wilbur F. Wakeman is Secretary of the Protective Tariff League. He was born in Illinois in 1857, and was graduated from the Northwestern University. His father was a lawyer. Young Wakeman was a newspaper man in Chicago for a time. He then went to San Francisco, where he became manager of the Alta Californian. Later he was manager of a Kansas City paper. He came to New York in 1888 as Secretary of the Protective Tariff League and editor of the Economist, positions which he yet holds. He is a member of the Republican Club.

CORNELL FRESHMEN VICTORIOUS.

Win the Boat Race After a Terrific Struggle.

The freshman boat race over the two-mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between the Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell crews, was one of the most remarkable in the annals of boat racing in this country. Cornell won by three-quarters of a length. Columbia was second by one-third of a length over Pennsylvania. The official time was Cornell 9 minutes 21 1-5 seconds, Columbia 9 minutes 22 3-5 seconds, and Pennsylvania 9 minutes 23 1-5 seconds.

It was anybody's race until the instant the flag dropped, and the fact that but two seconds divided the first and last crews, and that the boats lapped one another nearly a half is evidence of the character of the struggle.

Message From the President.

The President sent a message to Congress recommending an immediate appropriation of $600,000 to replace the immigration buildings on Ellis Island, recently destroyed by fire.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

27

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.01 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been sa follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	24,643
Condensed milk, cans	140
Cream, cans	806

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras...₽	—	@₽	15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12½
Factory, fresh, firsts	—	@	10
Thirds to seconds	7½	@	9½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	7½	@	8
Small	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor	3	@	5¼
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	11	@	11½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12
Western—Choice	10¼	@	10½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 15	@	1 17½
Medium, choice	—	@	87½
Pea, choice	—	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 22½
Green peas, bags	60	@	62½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Northern Spy, ₽ bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
N. C., green, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Md. ₽ crate	40	@	50
Strawberries, Jersey, ₽ qt	3	@	5
Gooseberries	2	@	5
Huckleberries	6	@	12
Blackberries	4	@	13
Cherries, ₽ lb	4	@	8
Watermelons, Fla., ₽ 100	12 00	@	30 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₽ basket	50	@	1 50
Peaches, ₽ carrier	1 00	@	3 50
Plums, ₽ carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Pears, Le Comte, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	3 00

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	—	@	8½
Spring chickens, ₽ lb	13	@	15
Roosters, ₽ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₽ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₽ pair	15	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Broilers, Phila	18	@	22
Western, dry picked	14	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	—	@	8½
Long Island ducks	11	@	12
Geese, Western, ₽ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 00	@	1 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	—	@	50
Short rye	35	@	37½
Oat	30	@	35

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
State, ₽ sack	—	@	1 00
Sweet, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₽ crate	75	@	1 25
L. I., ₽ 100	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, Jersey, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Eastern Shore, ₽ basket	75	@	85
Green peas, L. I., ₽ bag	50	@	75
Egg plant, Fla., ₽ half bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₽ crate	—	@	1 50
String beans, Jersey, ₽ basket	60	@	85
Squash, Florida, ₽ crate	—	@	1 50
White	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, white, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Corn, Jersey, ₽ 100	1 75	@	2 20
Asparagus, ₽ doz. bunches	50	@	1 75
Cucumbers, N. C., ₽ crate	50	@	75
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 30	@	4 60
Spring Patents	4 10	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	77¾
No. 1, N. Duluth	—	@	79¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25
Track mixed	21½	@	23½
Rye—Western	—	@	37
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¼
Land—City steam	—	@	3.85c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	2 50	@	3 75
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	3 85	@	4 10
Country dressed	—	@	—

AN ARMY OF 15,000 TRAMPS.

Moving Westward and Is Now the Scourge of Kansas.

An army of 15,000 tramps is moving westward. At present it is in Kansas. It is approaching in four divisions, following the various lines of railways.

So troublesome have they become that the people have petitioned the railroads to carry them on to the coast. They forage upon the country until there is nothing left. They beg everything in the matter of old clothes, money and meals, and the inhabitants have begun to look upon the movement as a serious matter.

The Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific have placed shotgun guards upon their trains.

A tramp was found riding on the brake beam of a train by a brakeman named Callahan, and it is said that Callahan kicked him off with such violence that he fell and was ground under the wheels.

Some of the tramps say they are endeavoring to secure work in the irrigated valleys of the West. They say they are making for Debs's new haven in Washington.

An Explosion Costs Seven Lives.

The boiler of an engine attached to a threshing machine exploded at Adairsville, Ga., killing three men instantly and fatally wounding four others, while another man had his leg broken, necessitating amputation. The cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler. All the dead and injured are white except one.

A Mother's Unnatural Crime.

Mrs. Ada Phillips, wife of John Phillips, a miner who lives in Pendleton, England, cut the throats of two of her children and afterward killed herself. Mrs. Phillips was thirty-five years old. Her husband works in the Agecroft colliery and has gone insane. His wife was a confirmed drunkard.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Rudolph Sechler, who has been ill for some time past, is still confined to the house.

A number of our young men attended the 4th of July celebration at Lewistown on the 5th inst.

Mrs. Wilson Maxwell, who has been dangerously ill with rheumatism for some weeks past, is recovering.

Frank Both and wife, of this place, leave on Saturday for Pittsburg to visit relatives in that city and section.

C. W. Hiney, wife and child, of McVeytown, and Mrs. Hiney's sister, Miss Minnie Ewing, were visitors to Mr. H.'s parents in this place the past week.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the Presbyterian church of this place on Sunday morning next. Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D., officiating.

The Mt. Union base ball club went to Huntingdon on the 5th to play a return game at that place, and were defeated by a score of 11 to 8. Brace up boys. You have beaten them before.

T. R. Stratford, who was home from Altoona for the 4th, returned to his studies in that place on Wednesday of this week. Thomas is reading medicine in the office of Dr. Staley.

Saturday evening last Master William King was unfortunate enough to sprain his left wrist and break one of the bones. He was riding off the ball ground on a bicycle, and running into a hole, upset, causing the accident.

On Tuesday of this week we noticed the energetic figure of our friend, Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, on our streets, who was here attending to his large and lucrative practice in this section, where he is deservedly popular and comes regularly.

The chair factory at this place has suspended operations for the present pending the rearrangement of the management of the concern and taking inventory of stock. At this writing no contract has been signed with the De Frehn family, who formerly operated the concern.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sardo, of Washington, D. C., where Mr. Sardo is employed in the government printing office, arrived on a visit to Mrs. S.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Albert, in this place, on Sunday morning last. Mr. Sardo departed on Monday afternoon for Washington, D. C., to return later, and Mrs. Sardo will remain for some time.

Health Officer Frank Marlin, while picking cherries on Wednesday morning last, in front of the residence of James Nevell, was precipitated from a ladder on which he stood onto a picket fence, a distance of fourteen feet, falling on his left side across the fence, breaking and jamming in one rib and tearing loose two more from his backbone. He was seriously injured and his escape from death was miraculous. He is mending slowly, although at times suffering excruciating pain. Mr. Marlin has the sympathy of the community in his misfortune, especially when it is remembered that last summer he was compelled to make a trip to Philadelphia in order to receive treatment at a hospital for an injury to one of his eyes.

The band festival came off on the evenings of the 3rd and 5th inst. and was well patronized. In the watch contest, the prizes being two gold watches, Miss Minnie Brown, of Mount Union, won the best watch, and Miss Graham, of Newton Hamilton, the second one. Miss Brown raised the sum of $33.25, while her opponent only secured the small sum of $3.05, which was considerat less than the cost of the watch. The committee of the band, who had this matter in charge, were responsible for this mistake, in not making a greater distinction between the 1st and 2nd prizes, and thus making it a real contest. The sum of $68.75 was realized from the festival and the expenses were reckoned at $45.00.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Wm. M. Stewart and family, of Harrisburg, are spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

T. M. Eynon, of Philadelphia, sojourned over the 4th and 5th with his family, who are spending the summer at the home of Mr. Hicks, Mrs. Eynon's brother.

The glorious 5th was very hot but the village was quiet and noticeably void of any disorder, such as sometimes comes to mar the otherwise peaceful quiet of our sober village.

Rev. W. W. Cadle and family, of Lumber City, Pa., spent a few days at the home of J. G. Hicks during the past week. Also Mrs. E. R. Stratford and family, of Mount Union.

Mrs. Charles Fultz spent last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Lutz, in Germany Valley, helping to welcome the arrival of a bran new girl. Its now Grandpa and Grandma Fultz.

The schools have been let and choice of teachers promise a very successful term. All our girls and boys have to do is to give their time and careful attention, and success will crown their efforts.

Mrs. H. H. Pencyl, of Altoona, is paying her annual visit to friends in this vicinity, making her headquarters at A. M. Menold's. She will visit her mother, Mrs. Adam Warfield, an old resident of Mill Creek, who is in poor health, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bailes, near Union church.

Farmers are employed getting hay crops in and grain cutting has commenced—all are busy—few complaints of the heat, as the spring and early summer has been so very enjoyable from a comfortable point of view—even if the corn did not get a chance. It will no doubt improve the time now and give a bountiful return—the management of that part never gets tangled in its affairs, which the rest of us can scarcely say of our own. Dame nature understands what is what and how.

Prof. C. W. Corbin and family, of Catawissa, Pa., are spending some time with his parents. The Professor comes to his old stamping ground to make hay. Clarence knows how to handle the scythe and pitch fork, and has attained an enviable reputation as one of our leading educators, but like Maud Muller, finds beauty and sweetness in new mown hay, at least Mill Creek hay, and indeed there are others who have many very pleasant reminiscenses which seem to draw them to old Mill Creek, especially if the duties of life make inroads on the health. For health record our village has few superiors.

THREE SPRINGS.

Miss Alice Barber, of Saltillo, visited friends in this place the past week.

Arthur Hockenberry, of Altoona, visited his father, A. Hockenberry, the past week.

A number of our town people attended the grand rally at Walnut Grove on last Saturday.

E. S. Heeter, of Church street, has been nursing a sprained back for several days past.

George Fraker and brother, of Fort Littleton, Pa., made a business trip to this place the past week.

The new addition to the Park house is completed and will be open for the reception of guests in a few days.

Joseph K. Wagoner, of Clay township, who is engaged on a farm in Trough Creek valley, was home Saturday and Sunday last.

Independence day was observed in the M. E. church last Sabbath by the preaching of a very appropriate sermon by Rev. J. C. Young.

Miss O. Kirk, who has been engaged with Mrs. Allen Cutshall for several months, returned to her home at Hustontown the past week.

Dr. J. C. Stever has completed the work at the Mineral spring with the exception of a building which he expects to have erected in a few months.

L. G. Noble and H. T. Covert, of this place, are engaged in the manufacture of banjos. Their first instruments are nearing completion and are beauties.

Supt. Rudy, assisted by Prof. J. G. Dell, of Huntingdon, held the teachers' annual examination at this place July 1st. There were eighteen applicants examined, most of whom passed a creditable examination.

Cutshall Bros. recently purchased part of the W. H. Heck property and are breaking ground for the erection of a dwelling which, after being completed, will be occupied by Mrs. Amanda French and Mrs. Amy Cutshall, of Springfield township.

TROUGH CREEK.

Oats are needing rain.

Grain cutting will commence this week.

Mrs. Whitney, of Shirleysburg, is visiting friends and scenes of her childhood in the valley.

Clinton Hazzard and wife, of Altoona, and E. B. Greenland, of Huntingdon, visited friends around Colfax over Sunday.

We have a wheelman who can ride his wheel and carry an umbrella over himself. It certainly is a pleasant way to travel in such weather as we have been having for a few days back.

The new mail carrier took charge of the route on Thursday. If he proves as accommodating as his predecessors it will be well for him. We are not in the habit of complaining without cause, but when it takes letters two and three days to come from Mapleton to Colfax, we think it time to complain.

Edna and Ira Swope returned from Millersville Normal last week. Ira has been elected to teach the Lincoln school the coming winter; Harper Swope at Lone Star; Bertha Coder, Railroad; T. W. Smith, Sherman; S. L. Glasgow, Pine Grove; Dessa Roland, Sheridan, and Emma Glasgow, Calvin.

Abner Greenland's house, with a part of its contents, was burned since we sent in our last letter. He had an insurance of $300, which amount we are glad to learn he will get in full. It will come good to him as he is not in the enjoyment of good health much of the time. He has a shanty up and is occupying it.

CASSVILLE.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday at 7.45 P. M. by Rev. H. S. Piper.

The Literary Department will give a free entertainment in the M. E. church Saturday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MARRIED.

SKIPPER—LONG.—At the home of the bride's parents, in Mapleton, June 29, 1897, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of the U. B. church, John C. Skipper and Mary M. Long, both of Mapleton.

ANNUAL REPORT OF Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June, 1897.

EXPENDITURES:

Debt and interest paid.....	$ 111 35
Teachers' wages (7 months).	980 00
" " attending institute	35 00
Text books.....	59 50
Supplies--tablets, paper, ink, pens, pencils, etc.....	34 04
Fuel—coal and wood.....	67 12
Collector's fees.....	27 45
Treasurer's fees	26 98
Secretary's salary.....	12 00
Incidental expenses—putting in glass, buckets, brooms, repairing spouting, cleaning house, excavating cellar, printing auditors' report and teachers' report cards, etc.....	49 85
No. of scholars, male, 75; female, 74; total, 149. Average daily attendance, 111.	
Cost of each pupil per month	1 27

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6.	$ 29 13	
" " " collector.....	481 25	
" " of appropriation.....	610 22	
" " of loan	100 00	
" " from special fund....	69 19	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		1237 51
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		24 75
Balance Dr.....		27 53
	1289 79	1289 79
Balance in Treasury....	27 53	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6	27 50	
" " " collector.....	155 27	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to reglar fund.....		69 19
" vouchers.....		111 35
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 23
	182 77	182 77
ASSETS.		
Cash in Treasury.....	27 53	
LIABILITIES.		
Debt of district.....		304 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	276 47	
	304 00	304 00
Actual debt of district.....		276 47

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of June, A. D., 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

WM. REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Warm enough now. You must have THINGS to KEEP YOU COOL. We can help you in lots of ways. We'll begin by telling about

Fans. Ours come from Valentine's, the greatest importing house of its kind. So you get every advantage possible. Palm leaf fans 1, 2 and 3 cents each. Paper fans for children, 1 and 2 cents each. Nice paper fans, good styles, 3, 4, 5 and 6, up to 25 cents each.

Parasols, in all the newest styles. All silk ones at $1.00. Nicely Ruffled ones at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, and up to $5.00. Every one a gem at the price. Nothing nicer than a

Lawn Wrapper for these hot afternoons. We have them at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $2.50 each. They are nicely made and will surprise you for cheapness.

Shirt Waists. Never before at such prices. Every waist in the store that was over $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, will be sold at $1.00. We still have lots of those splendid 50c Waists. Make it a point to see these. Plenty of

Waist and Dress Material yet, in all the new weaves, and at wonderful prices, too. The cool weather brought them to us at almost half price, and you get the benefit. Nice lawns at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15 and 18 cents per yard.

Every department is completely stocked. If you can't come, a postal brings samples and information.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

It Isn't Any Exertion . . . .

If you do your Fourth-of-July shopping at our store—the prices are right, the qualities are right. You receive the benefit of the extra low, end-of-June prices we are naming. YOU GET VALUES and absolute satisfaction. Dressy shirts, the exclusive kind, those that are just the newest, with the right fitting qualities. Unlaundered, white, fine quality linen bosom, reinforced, special value. Best Muslin Dress, all points strengthened, June value, 75c. Fancy Madras bosom, laundered, worn with white collar, detachable link cuffs, end-of-June prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Neglige Shirts, in many handsome patterns, 50c and up. Men's Night Shirts, 50c, fancy embroidered fronts, cuffs and pockets, 50 and 75 cents. Men's Half Hose, our famous line, black or tan, light and medium weight, an extra hose value, 20 and 25 cents.

Your hat may have much to do with your comfort—get a correct one. Ours are that kind, they set the pace. Straw hats, 50c and up. The most stylish braids, the swellest shapes. Park shapes in the new Fedora, in pretty shades with contrasting bands quite the correct idea, and a superb value at 50c.

It's Clearance Month in our Clothing stock—we are sacrificing value. You get the benefit, if you buy your clothing of us, a saving of from ten to fifteen per cent. That's worth something, and you get the best styles known.

At His Best. . . . .

It's the case with any man—he prefers to be at his best at celebrations, at picnics, at swell events everywhere where well dressed people congregate. A suit, made just exactly right, adds much to his appearance. We sell the exactly-right kind—the make of the great Chicago tailors, M. Born & Co. To your measure, with a guarantee.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

A WARNING.

The animals shed their winter coats weeks ago. Isn't it about time for you to shed your heavy underclothing? Be prepared for a rise in the thermometer and make a selection from our complete lines comprising Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, etc., at 25c and 50c. Also, better grades.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR STRAW HAT YET?

If not, why not. Our display of Straw Hats cannot be improved on. We have them in all grades and shapes, ranging in price from 10c to $2. How about Children's Wash Suits? We have some beauties with large sailor collars at 50c, 75c, and $1, sizes 3 to 8 years. Also, a

Handsome Line of Blouse Waists

beautifully embroidered, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 7, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The Presbyterian church at Orbisonia is undergoing extensive repairs.

—James Brene, wife and daughter left last week to visit friends in Cambria and Blair counties.

—Mrs. A. L. Morgan, and children, of Clearfield, are visiting her father and friends in this place.

—Mrs. J. G. Dell, of Huntingdon, visited parents and friends in Cass township last week.

—Mrs. John W. Hooper and children spent a portion of the past week with her parents in Altoona.

—Congressman Mahon is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Mrs. Mahon is also a graceful rider of the wheel.

—George Wakefield, wife and child are visiting Mrs. Wakefield's brother, W. H. McNerlin, at Osceola.

—John A. Brumbaugh, wife and son enjoyed the Fourth by visiting friends and relatives in and about Altoona.

—Mrs. G. A. Wise and Miss Jennie Potts spent a few days of the past week among friends at Lewistown and Burnham.

—Mrs. George W. Wright, Mrs. L. M. Dell and children, and Elmer E. McCarl have been seriously ill during the past week.

—H. E. Himes, who is employed in a stone quarry near Braddock, spent a few days of the past week with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Ira B. Whitehead who was principal of the Mapleton borough schools last term has secured a position in Altoona. We wish him success.

—Oliver Chilcote and son, Howard, of Pittsburg, spent a couple days of the past week among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity.

—The Fourth of July was fittingly observed as a day of praise, thanksgiving and worship. The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned last Thursday.

—Henry Washington, of Everywhere, a peripatetic gentleman of color, who semi-occasionally drops into Mapleton for a few days' sojourn, is now rusticating here.

—While tearing down an old house at Carbondale, laborers found papers valued at from $10,000 to $12,000, which had been mislaid for twenty-five or thirty years.

—Henry Young, of this place, on Monday received the gratifying intelligence that his pension had been increased from $6 to $12 per month with back pay amounting to $121.

—Col. George F. Gage has resigned the position of general manager of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. His son, Carl M. Gage, has been appointed as his successor.

—B. B. Shore and family were summoned to Clay township last Saturday to see Mr. Shore's sister, who is critically ill with consumption. No hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—Lehigh Valley Railroad officials have issued an order compelling all uniformed employes on their system to wear a black neck-tie, a small bow preferred, on and after July 15.

—A little girl in Chambersburg fell from her bicycle a few days ago and broke one of her legs. She took one hand from the handle bar to adjust her hat and lost control of the wheel.

—Most of the papers of the Juniata valley are taking a vacation this week. The ITEM has never taken advantage of this custom but in the future it is possible that we will observe the holidays.

—Ira H. Wilson, printer, and right bower of Dr. B. E. Morrison, of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, has been appointed postmaster at that place. We congratulate Ira on his ability to knock this particular plum.

—Misses Laura and Mamie Vandevander, of Bellwood, are guests of Bruce Yocum's family. They appear to be enjoying their visit to this village, having a good time boating, attending picnics and festivals, etc.

—Bruce T. Bence, of Three Springs, district president of the P. O. S. of A. of this county, installed the officers of Washington Camp No. 59 at this place last night. Bruce is a competent official and is popular with the boys.

—Captain J. D. Miller, of Newton Hamilton, has been appointed by Governor Hastings a delegate from Pennsylvania to the National Agricultural congress which meets at Saint Paul, Minn., from August 31 to September 6 next.

—Mrs. G. M. Spanogle and daughter Nellie, of Huntingdon, formerly of this place, tarried at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. W. J. Campbell, on Tuesday last, while returning from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, Pa.

—The duplicate for borough, school and special taxes was placed in collector John A. Toomey's hands last Thursday, and all who want to get the reduction of five per centum on their taxes had better step up to Captain Toomey's desk and deposit their lucre.

—Since the passage of the law imposing a tax of three cents per day on all aliens the Prothonotaries' offices in the anthracite counties, are being deluged with applications for first and second papers. A majority of the applicants are Hungarians and Italians.

—On July 4 there was snow in Colorado; killing heat in Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati; a cyclonic storm in Minnesota, and an ideal summer day in Philadelphia. For variety of temperature, politics, men, methods and manners, our glorious country is hard to beat.

—The weather for the past week has been unusually hot. Monday seems to have been the high-water mark. In most parts of the country the thermometers registered 99 degrees, which, at Pittsburg observatory, was the highest temperature reached in the past ten years.

—Last Saturday the people of Alexandria celebrated the 104th anniversary of the settlement of that place, and the 70th anniversary of the organization of the borough. The day was given over to amusements and entertainment and the demonstration was a great success. Samuel Hatfield, W. H. Mounts and Edward Estep, of this place, were in attendance.

—Rev. Henry Treverton, pastor of the M. E. church, was married at noon on Tuesday of last week to Miss LuLu J. Hench, of Eshcol, Perry county. The happy couple are now in Virginia on their wedding tour and expect to arrive at Mapleton some time next week. We extend congratulations to our ministerial friend and his fair partner and wish them a long life of unalloyed happiness.

—It is announced that Rev. Ralph Illingsworth, of Warriorsmark, will shortly quit the pulpit for the practice of law, he having been admitted to practice at the Center county bar. Rev. Mr. Illingsworth is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference. His first pastoral work was with the Pine Grove Mills church, then he went to State College, and now he is stationed at Warriorsmark.

—Congressman Mahon has recommended the following postmasters for Fulton county: S. B. Woollet, McConnellsburg; William H. Spangler, Wells Tannery; George W. Hixon, Emmaville; Samuel L. Bedford, Clear Ridge; Geo. W. Clevenger, Hustontown; D. K. McClain, New Grenada; George S. Doran, Burnt Cabins. It is probable that he will soon send his list of appointments for this county to the department.

—On Monday a dastardly attempt was made to cave in the west side of the lower tunnel on the East Broad Top railroad near Cole station. That end of this tunnel is arched and by the use of dynamite a portion of the arch was blown out. The East Broad Top Company had just received an order for fifty cars of coal per day, and it is supposed the deed was done by some one in sympathy with the striking miners of Western Pennsylvania. The damage was repaired yesterday.

—Constables are now entitled to back pay, under the provisions of an act approved and signed by Governor Hastings on the 15th ult., for services rendered in making returns to court of elections, attending special, borough, township or ward elections, with traveling expenses incidental thereto, since January 1, 1896—making returns to court $1.50; attending general elections $2; attending special township or ward elections $3, and for traveling expenses or mileage in all cases for each mile, circular, 6 cents.

—Mrs. Henry Potts and son, McClellan, were summoned to Petersburg Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Potts' brother, James Leeper, who died Friday from blood poisoning and erysipelas, the result of a cut on the knee received about three months ago while chopping cordwood.

—Information comes from Bellefonte that the co-operative window glass factory has proved a failure and would soon pass into the hands of a receiver. The plant is a small one, and was organized there last fall by a number of the local business men of Bellefonte, who contributed the sum of $2,000 toward its establishment there. It employed fifty or sixty men.

—Last Thursday Louis Doll and Agnes Boal, of Bellefonte, were to have been married. Everything was in readiness for the ceremony, even to the dinner being on the table. The minister who was to perform the ceremony was on hand, but the bridegroom did not come. The hour for the ceremony was 6 o'clock, and after waiting a reasonable time a messenger was sent to find the cause of delay, when it was learned the young man, who is a merchant, had departed for parts unknown one hour before.

—A sad accident occurred near Arch Spring last Thursday evening, by which Charles Dale, aged 5 years, son of Samuel J. Dale, of Warriorsmark, lost his life. Charlie was with his mother visiting her parents four miles west of Bellefonte. The men were engaged in hauling hay, and just as the loaded wagon was about to be taken into the barn little 5-year-old Charlie Dale climbed upon the stay chain. The chain, swinging, threw him under the wagon. The driver, not seeing this, started the team. John Seibert, Jr., made a dash to save him but he was too late. The front wheel rested on the boy's neck, which was broken. One last word, "Papa," was uttered, and those little lips closed forever.

A Smith Reunion.

The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says:

Over 2,000 people attended the Mattern family reunion at Warriorsmark on Thursday. The success of that gathering may be over-shadowed by a similar reunion that will be held at Lakemont park in either August or September. Arrangements are now being made to draw every representative of the Smith family in Blair county, no matter how close or distant the ties of consanguinity or marriage, together in one truly great reunion. The following executive committee on general arrangements has been suggested to assume charge of the affair: Dr. George W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, chairman; William P. Smith, Rev. W. S. Smith, Hollidaysburg; John A. Smith, Dr. Horace R. Smith, Rev. Thomas P. Smith, Altoona; A. A. Smith, J. S. Smith, D. A. Smith, Tyrone; Hugh Smith, Gaysport; Professor Samuel B. Smith, Martinsburg; Eli D. Smith, Clover Creek; Wood Smith, Sinking Valley; Alexander Smith, Claysburg; J. Horace Smith, esq., Blair township; W. C. Smith, George M. Smith, Alonzo D. Smith, of Frankstown. It is probable that a ladies' auxiliary committee and committees on tribal relations, sports, music, etc., will be appointed at an early day. Any persons desiring to offer counsel or suggestions with a view to promoting the success and enjoyment of the reunion are invited to correspond with the chairman of the committee, Dr. George W. Smith.

Robert McNeal.

Robert McNeal died suddenly of heart failure at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. Goshorn in Germany valley, June 29, 1897. Deceased was born in Tell township, July 13, 1833. In 1856 he married Miss Susan Ford, of Westmoreland county. After a short residence in Shirley township he purchased the old homestead in Tell township where he continued to reside until April since which time he has made his home with his daughter. During most of his life he was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and for ten years was a ruling elder. Mr. McNeal served his country during the civil war, being a member of Company G, 176th regiment, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. He filled with credit most of the township offices and in 1887 was elected county commissioner. It was while he was commissioner that the first bridge at Mapleton was built.

Mr. McNeal was a man of sterling integrity, a christian gentleman and a good neighbor. In our acquaintance with him as a private citizen and a public official we always found him courteous, kind and faithful.

The remains were interred at the Stone church in Germany valley last Thursday, services being conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. Gen. Kane Post No. 292, G. A. R., of Mount Union, of which he was a member, attended the funeral and paid a fitting tribute to the departed comrade.

ROYAL BATTLE BETWEEN SNAKES.

A Black Racer Celebrates the Vanquishing of Two Enemies by Laying Twenty Eggs.

A black racer snake is attracting considerable attention at this place among people who have a taste for knowledge of that kind of reptile. The snake is upwards of four feet in length and very vicious. It is confined in the undertaking establishment of John K. Dick in a glass show case, having been captured on the ridge south of town by his son, Kirby, a few days ago. A big black snake and an ordinary sized garter snake were placed in the case with the racer for safe keeping, but they were no sooner admitted until a terrific encounter was begun. It was a battle royal between the racer on the one side and the black and garter on the other, and was witnessed by a number of spectators. It was decisive, however, and in a few moments both the black and garter snakes were dead and terribly mangled. Each had been bitten and torn in a hundred places, and after the fray the racer folded its length into several curls and started in to laying eggs, and had twenty to its credit Monday morning.

The eggs are larger than an ordinary pigeon egg and very much resemble the latter in appearance. They are soft shell, however, and an indentation is easily made with the slight pressure of one's fingers. From the appearance of the snake at this time there are more eggs to follow. And the eggs, too, are as large in circumference almost as the body of the reptile laying them.—*Monitor.*

—A loaded box car and caboose broke loose from a freight train at William's Station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, four miles west of Hyndman, Bedford county, Monday, and passed through that place at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The runaways were not stopped until they reached Cumberland, Md., eighteen miles from the starting point. The track was clear; no damage was done. A flagman was in the caboose during the entire trip, but was unable to check the speed of the cars.

LATTA GROVE.

George L. Smith is on the sick list.

Farmers are busy cutting wheat. Crops are good.

The festival held last Saturday evening netted the projectors $12.00.

Weather is dry and hot. The thermometer registered 99 degrees in the shade on Monday.

Lewis Mierley spent a portion of last week with John Dougherty's family at Ryde, Mifflin county.

Amos L. Smith, of Trough Creek, called upon his former neighbors in this vicinity last week.

W. W. Smith, a brakeman on the middle division, is home assisting his sonsto har vest the crops.

Times and business are improving. Jacob Shuman, driver of the stage between Cassville and Mapleton, made two extra trips last week and will have to do likewise this week.

Half Rates to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15; good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than July 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for continuous passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For further information apply to ticket agents. 7-7-2t.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Weather Is a Little Cool

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,
Challies,
Percales,
Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

HAVE DONE WONDERS

Was Able to Do No Work—Liver in Bad Condition.

WOODHULL, N. Y.—"I was all run down in health and hardly able to do any work, except a few chores. My liver was in a bad condition and my head ached constantly. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now entirely well. I have also taken Hood's Pill's with benefit. These medicines have done wonders for me." H. J. MARLATT.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Perpetual Earthquake There.

"There is a place in California where earthquakes may be said to be kept on tap," said a Fresno County fruit grower. The spot is at the headwaters of the Keweah, at the border of Fresno, Tulare, and Inyo counties. You can't hire an Indian or a Mexican to go near that locality. They say it is the home of the evil spirits. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes, and all sorts of hideous reptiles and insects seem to have made that neighborhood their paradise, for they are there in very palpable abundance.

"But in addition to these attractions, the region may be said to be in a state of perpetual earthquake. The ground trembles and quakes continually, and the rocks themselves seem to be grinding and grating against one another constantly, as if subject to some great internal force. These phenomena are said to be more emphatic at night than in the day time. Frequent booming discharges, apparently deep in the earth, are heard, and men who have heard both say they are exactly like the muttering of distant artillery. I have never heard any one advance any theory to satisfactorily explain this uneasy and perpetually disturbed condition of nature up among the far Keweah rocks and hills, but it is there. If you ever happen to be in that vicinity, ask the first Indian you meet to guide you to the spot, and see how quickly he will shy away and disappear.—New York Sun.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say, I have never had anything help so much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

HIRES
Rootbeer

Quenches the thirst, tickles the palate; full of snap, sparkle and effervescence. A temperance drink for everybody.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A package makes five gallons.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE MERIT.

The Rocker Washer

has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of **100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR**, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description.

ROCKER WASHER CO.
FT. WAYNE, IND.
Liberal inducements to live agents.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 11.

Lesson Text: "Paul and the Philippian Tailer," Acts xvi., 22-34—Golden Text: Acts xvi., 31—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

22. "And the multitude rose up together against them, and the magistrates rent off their clothes and commanded to beat them." So much for their interfering with the god of this world, the prince of the power of the air, for, when the devil's property is touched, he soon begins to roar. Our Lord has taught us that true fellowship with Him will surely bring the same treatment that He received (John xv., 18-20). The world, the flesh and the devil are all decidedly against God, and if we are for God we must be against them at all costs.

23. "And when they had laid many stripes upon them they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely." With no gentle hand had they taken off their clothes, and there would be no love nor gentleness in this scourging. It meant many and heavy stripes upon their bare backs. It meant real pain and much of it, besides the humiliation of being treated as criminals when they were perfectly innocent. Paul, afterward speaking of it, says, "We were shamefully treated at Philippi" (I Thess. ii., 2).

24. "Who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks." Neither is there any tenderness in this man's handling of them. It is injustice and cruelty throughout, the devil and his followers let loose upon the children of God, strange mystery of iniquity which has been causing the people of God to suffer ever since sin entered this world, and the end is not yet. If any one can tell why God permitted the devil to tempt Eve, we will gladly listen. If not, we will still believe that God is love, trust Him for grace to endure meekly all that comes and wait for the hereafter, when we shall know.

25. "And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God, and the prisoners heard them." Here, surely, is the victory of faith and obedience to the word, "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven" (Math. v., 12). The same God who could prevent the fire from burning Daniel's friend could sooth the bleeding backs of Paul and Silas and fill them and their dungeon with His glory. They did not praise because of circumstances, but in spite of circumstances. Consider that mighty "yet" of Hab. iii., 17, 18.

26. "And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bonds were loosed." One has said that, although they had not influence enough nor earthly friends enough to keep them out of prison, there was power enough on their side to shake the whole earth, if necessary.

27. "And the keeper of the prison, awaking out of his sleep and seeing the prison doors open, he drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled." It was something new in his experience to have prisoners safe without bonds or bolts and bars. It was natural for him to suppose that open doors meant escaped prisoners, and if this were so it meant death to him, which he purposed accomplishing by his own hand rather than that of others.

28. "But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm, for we are all here." Here was good for evil surely. The jailer had not thought probably of easing their sufferings in the least degree, but Paul would have no harm come to the jailer if he could prevent it. This is like him who prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Have we this spirit of forgiveness and love?

29. "Then he called for a light and sprang in and came trembling and fell down before Paul and Silas." How God does turn the tables! See the man in authority bowing before the apparently helpless prisoners. He now saw in them representatives of the God who could do such wonders as shake the earth and open prison doors. Was it not worth while to suffer as they did thus to afford an opportunity for God to show Himself through them and on their behalf? Let us accept all events as opportunities for God to show Himself in and through us.

30. "And brought them out and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" He does not seem to have considered whether this treatment of prisoners was right or wrong in the eyes of the law. He only seems to know that he is a sinful man having special dealings with a great God whom he is not prepared to meet, and that he had better consider the matter at all costs, and that very quickly.

31. "And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." What a simple message and how definite. He is not told to stop doing wrong and try to do better; to follow Christ and do somewhat as He did; to give up his occupation and go preaching with the apostles. He is not even told to pray or read the Scriptures, but just to do the one only thing that a helpless sinner can do, and that is to receive as a gift the Lord Jesus Christ (John i., 12; Rom. iii., 24; vi., 23; iv., 5; Titus iii., 5).

32. "And they spake unto him the word of the Lord and to all that were in his house." They were the messengers of the Lord of Hosts, and always ready to deliver their message, or rather His message. They would speak of Him who was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but had been recently manifested in the flesh as the Son of God and only Saviour of sinners.

33. "And he took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes, and was baptized, he and all his straightway." Halleluiah, what a Saviour! He saves instantly all who receive him. He saves them fully and freely by His own precious blood without any works of theirs, and then begins at once to work in them the good works which He has before prepared (Eph. ii., 8, 10). We do not know that the jailer or any of his household ever heard these tiding before, and yet they believe as soon as they hear. May God by His Spirit awaken His people to give all on earth the privilege of hearing of Him who still receiveth sinners.

34. "And when he had brought them into his house he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." What a happy home, what a glorious change, and in so short a time! A little while before they were a household out of Christ, and therefore unsaved; but now a household in Christ, and therefore saved. If the jailer had killed himself and died in his sins, he would have gone out into eternal torment, but now he has eternal life. Why are not all believers joyful and ever ready to pass on the good news of such a Saviour and such a salvation?—Lesson Helper.

Breweries in Japan.

Japan has several breweries, which not only supply the home demand for beer, but are beginning to export it to other Asiatic countries.

CYCLING NOTES.

A bicycle can do almost anything save climb a tree.

A drop of oil in time may save many a gallon of perspiration.

In Vienna, Austria, no woman is permitted to ride with her hands off the bar.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, is the most indefatigable cyclist in the House.

The Western railroads quite generally are adopting the policy voluntarily of carrying bicycles free as baggage.

In France no woman can join the Touring Club without a signed declaration of her husband's permission.

The oil cup that goes too long uncovered will become possessed of as much grit as the rider of the bicycle thereof.

Vermont now punishes bicycle thieves by a two-year sentence in State prison. This is a more severe punishment than any other State inflicts.

The ways of the trainers of cycle racing men are mysterious. A mixture of arsenic, quinine and camphorated ether was administered to a racing man in England just before the start, and he won.

The Melbourne City Council has adopted a by-law requiring every one riding a bicycle in the city to have a brake fitted. The authorities of other Australian cities are also considering passing such a regulation.

To the list of the many peculiar accidents which have happened to cyclists is added the case of a New Jersey rider who set himself on fire by falling off his wheel. He had loose matches in the pocket of his coat and the concussion ignited them.

The German military authorities have decided that in future all bicycles for the army shall be constructed in the government establishment. The imperial gun factory at Spandau will accordingly be fitted up with the necessary machinery in the course of a few days.

Smoking lamps are about the most annoying things cyclists have to deal with, and there are many things to blame for them. Those who have tried many ways of preventing smoking without avail should bore a hole in the bottom of the lamp, in order to allow more air to reach the flame.

The word sprocket means properly a tooth-like projection on the periphery of a wheel or capstan for engaging with the links of a chain or for some similar purpose. Sprockets differ from cogs in that they are further apart and are not shaped to engage with other wheels. The word is commonly used as an abbreviation of the term sprocket wheel, but is more properly applied to the teeth of the wheel.

English women accuse their American sisters of introducing the cycling anklet, and the usual stories of Yankee extravagance are going the rounds of the United Kingdom. One weekly paper gravely states that a well-known New York clubwoman can be seen any pleasant day riding through the Park with her ankle encircled in a band of diamonds and emeralds that could not have cost less than $150.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The establishment of a textile school is being urged in South Carolina.

The New York tailors' strike, which at one time involved 20,000 men, is over.

Union hackmen in Louisville, Ky., are known by labels on their carriage lamps.

A strike of iron moulders at Lynn, Mass., has been declared off after a two months' struggle.

Since May 1, 1896, Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, has paid out $26,000 in relief purposes.

Birmingham (Ala.) unionists will test the constitutionality of the law permitting the leasing of convicts.

The International Association of Machinists is to establish a co-operative repair shop and a bicycle factory.

The British workingman has 278 working days in the year; the American, 308; the German, 312; the Russian, 267.

About 30,000 families make their living in Paris, France, in connection with the cab industry and taking care of horses.

Olive Furnace, of McGugin & Co., in Lawrence County, Ohio, which has been idle for some time, is again in operation.

The Barbers' International Union of San Francisco, Cal., has opened a free employment bureau, and is making a success of it.

Union printers of Louisville, Ky., have requested officers and pastors of churches to patronize offices using the Union label.

The International Association of Machinists and the Bicycle Manufacturers' Association have agreed to arbitrate all disputes.

Pittsburg is holding up its reputation as a center of unionism. The Organization Committee of the United Labor League organized the brass finishers and electrical workers last week.

All the tin plate and union window glass factories in the country will shut down pending a readjustment of the wage scale. Twenty-seven thousand men will be thrown out of employment.

Two lads cut the main belt in a Bridgeport (Conn.) woolen mill, the other day, in order to secure a holiday through the mill closing down for repairs. They are having their holiday in jail.

There are twelve cotton factories in Atlanta, Ga., that are now running at full capacity. They were never completely idle during the panic and have paid uniform wages all the time.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad shops in Minneapolis, Minn., which have been running on reduced time since November last, are to run on full time. About two thousand workmen are affected by the orders just issued, and the payroll will be increased from $20,000 to $40,000 monthly.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

It is estimated that Dr. Nansen will make about $150,000 out of his Arctic book.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, in practicing law in New York, will devote himself to pleading cases in court instead of confining himself to office work.

Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on General William P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, retired, United States Army.

Congressman George S. White, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the House of Representatives, is not a full-blooded African. He is said to have both Irish and Indian blood in his ancestry.

Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, is the President's almost daily companion, when in Washington, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The tie between the two men is their mutual fondness for horseback riding.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin has been published for the last fifty years, and William E. Cramer, who edited the first number issued, is still its editor and principal owner. Though now blind, he is still vigorous-minded and clever in his political writings.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Secretary Sherman's reply to the protest of Japan against annexation of Hawaii was made public.

Consul-General Lee was ordered to return from Cuba to Washington to consult with Minister Woodford.

The reciprocity amendment to the Senate Tariff bill proposed by the Finance Committee was approved, and so was the section relating to retaliatory duties.

President and Mrs. McKinley left for Canton, Ohio, to observe the Fourth of July.

President McKinley nominated Asa W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, to be United States District Judge.

Secretary Long directed Commodore Bunce to deliver up Seaman Carter, who killed Sergeant Kenny on the Indiana, to the civil authorities at Brooklyn.

The Senate voted to reduce the rate on white pine lumber from $2, as fixed by the committee, to $1 and place cotton ties and cotton bagging on the free list.

The President sent to the Senate the following appointments: John F. Gowey, of Washington, now Consul at Kanagawa, to be Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan; George N. West, of the District of Columbia, now Consul at Pictou, to be Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia; Ossian Bedell, of New York, to be Consul at Fort Erie, Ont.; John C. Higgins, of Delaware, to be Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Secretary Long has approved of the recommendations that Commander Mullan and Paymaster Corwine be dismissed from the Navy, the latter's sentence to two years' imprisonment to be commuted.

The Republican Senators, in their final caucus on the Tariff bill, voted to report no anti-trust amendment and disapproved of the proposed duty on tea and the increased tax on beer, but decided to provide for a tax on bond and stock transactions.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	41	14	.745	Brooklyn	26	29	.473
Baltimore	38	17	.691	Pittsburg	26	29	.473
Cincinnati	34	18	.654	W'shing'n	22	33	.400
New York	33	21	.611	Louisville	22	33	.400
Cleveland	29	27	.518	Chicago	22	35	.386
Philadel.	28	30	.483	St. Louis.	11	46	.193

An examination following the explosion on the monitor Puritan, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has revealed the fact that some of the boiler metal is rotten. The monitor had been ordered to sea for target practice. The boilers are over twenty-five years old.

The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America ordered a general strike. The officers said 375,000 men were involved in the movement.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has sustained the decision of Justice Beach, refusing to enjoin the Commissioner of Public Works, New York City, from giving permission to the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company or its lessee to change the motive power of the road.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, sentenced to eighteen months in the Salem (Mass.) jail for libeling a member of the Lawrence Common Council, was released by a pardon from Governor Wolcott.

Leading lawyers advocated lynching in the Georgia Bar Association meeting.

In New York City Charles Ferdinand Herve shot and severely wounded Mrs. Rose Drolet and then killed himself. They had quarreled, and she refused to return to his protection.

In New York City Miss Lena Blumenshine, a Sunday-school teacher, has married her Chinese pupil, Ching Lung. The latter changed his name to Thomas Tome to oblige his bride.

Miss Constance Mackenzie, a white woman, daughter of Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, was married to John S. Durham, colored, in Philadelphia.

Alvan S. Dillaway, son of President C. O. L. Dillaway of the Mechanics' National Bank, committed suicide at his home, 32 King street, Dorcester, Mass., by taking a dose of morphine.

At Somerville, Mass., Robert Shaw, aged sixty, shot his wife three times, fired one shot at his daughter, which just grazed her neck, and then turning the revolver on himself put a bullet into his neck. The man had been drinking.

A disease which resembles and is declared by local veterinarians to be anthrax has broken out among the cattle on the farm of George Mahan, near Sugar Grove, Penn.

William Dickson, of Hoboken, N. J., disregarded a warning and took hold of an electric wire to prove that it was insulated. He met instant death.

Turnpike raiders in Kentucky burned four bridges on Richmond and Big Hill Pike, and two on Big Hill and Berea Pike. About twenty horsemen are said to have composed the party. Travel is suspended.

Many houses in Excelsior Springs, Mo., have been washed away and possibly some lives lost by the heaviest flood that section of the country has ever known.

The Keystone National Bank, at Erie, Penn., closed its doors. Its officers and stockholders have published a statement to the effect that the bank was making no money, and they had decided that it was best for stockoolders and depositors for the bank to go into liquidation.

It is announced that the price of Virginia peanuts will be advanced soon. This is owing to the limited supply. The stocks of shelled nuts in Virginia at the present time will barely exceed 22,000 bags, as against 34,000 last year and 60,000 in 1895.

Fanny Taylor, a colored girl, was arrested by the Sheriff for having attempted to wreck trains near Slocumville, R. I.

Chairman Bynum, of the National Democracy, opened headquarters in New York City, and said that a vigorous campaign would be waged against free silver.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions urging Congress promptly to annex Hawaii. The resolutions demand annexation on the broad ground of national policy, prestige and commercial necessity.

Lightning struck the house of J. Bandine, at Stanwood, Mich., burning it to the ground, killing one child ten years old and badly burning Mrs. Bandine and a child eight years old.

At Cadillac, Mich., the house of George Copeland was struck by lightning and his wife's sister and her little child were instantly killed.

The jury at New York City in the Tobacco Trust case, after being out twenty-one hours, were unable to agree and were discharged. They stood 10 to 2 for conviction on every ballot.

Mrs. F. J. Jackson, who is wealthy and owns a big laundry and a drugstore at Kansas City, Mo., was arrested charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, Frederick J. Jackson, who was shot several months ago in Mrs. Jackson's apartments at the Woodland Hotel by Dr. J. D. Goddard, who is the manager of Mrs. Jackson's drug business.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Gravy Receptacle.

Among latest table appointments in English houses is a gravy receptacle with underneath spirit lamp. The delicately seasoned sauce intended to be served hot is decidedly unpalatable cold. To avoid this is the low wide silver pitcher with close-hinged cover fitted over the tiny lamp, and proving an ornament rather than otherwise to the modern table.

The Knack of Beating Eggs.

A person who asserts that few cooks understand the knack of beating the whites of eggs says that the best beater is a wire whisk. Have the eggs cold, and add a pinch of salt to them before commencing to beat. They should be light and dry, and that means to put air into them. So, at each stroke with the beater lift it from the eggs, and the work will be quickly accomplished.

Ideal Stuffing for a Fowl.

A cooking-school teacher directs her class in cooking not to stuff a fowl for roasting according to any of the ordinary recipes which call for warm water with the crumbs, and which make a sort of poultice most objectionable to many tastes. Instead, she tells the pupils to mix one cup of stale bread crumbs with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, and one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one drop of onion extract, one-half teaspoonful of celery-salt. If too dry, add the yolk of an egg. Sweet marjoram and thyme may be used, and are preferable to sage.—New York Post.

Velvet in Table Decoration.

Velvets are now utilized by artistic hands for table decorations. The beautiful mirror velvets are so delicately soft, and come in such charming tints, that they make really a prettier background for flowers than silk. A spring dinner table was decorated with silver gray velvet and daffodils. The shimmering velvet was arranged in graceful, loose folds. The flower dishes were of glittering cut glass, and asparagus was mingled with the daffodils. Silver candlesticks and yellow shades were used. Other good combinations are straw-colored velvet, with sprigs of the fragrant pink arbutus and white china candlesticks and pink shades and pale blue velvet with white jonquils that have golden eyes. Scarlet tulips and maiden's hair fern in low silver dishes with a ground of pale green velvet, would look well grouped about a silver lamp with a white shade. —St. Louis Star.

Recipes.

Egg Broth—Beat up six egg yolks with one-half a cup of cream; add a pinch of salt; save the whites for the cakes. Pour over this, beating all the while, one quart of clear seasoned chicken or veal broth; pour into small cups one for each person. Serve very hot.

Rhubarb Tapioca—Soak overnight two-thirds of a cupful of tapioca. In the morning drain; add one cupful of water and cook the tapioca until it is clear; add a little more water if necessary. Then add a cup and a half of finely sliced rhubarb, a pinch of salt and a large cup of sugar. Bake in moderate oven an hour. Serve warm or cold and eat with sugar if liked very sweet. Very nice.

Strawberry Omelet—Whip up five eggs with half a saltspoon of salt, pour into a buttered fryingpan; when the eggs begin to harden, fill the centre with one box of strawberries that have been picked over, washed and sweetened with half a cupful of sugar, pulverized, or a little more, if the berries are very tart; roll into shape, dish on old platter, sprinkle the omelet with pulverized sugar, place in hot oven to brown slightly. Serve immediately.

Mutton Baked with Mushrooms—Use one pound of cold cooked mutton, either boiled or roast, cut in thin, nice slices; sprinkle over them one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fifth teaspoonful of pepper and a pinch of cayenne, and lay half of them on the bottom of a pie dish. Cover them with a cupful of mushrooms, which have been peeled, washed and sliced. Lay a tablespoonful of butter in small bits over them, add the rest of the seasoned mutton and pour over all one-quarter of a pint of good gravy, or stock. Cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven an hour. A toothsome dish.

Lemonade Syrup — Lemonade is economical if the opportunity of making a lemon syrup is seized when lemons are cheap. Grate the thin yellow rind of twelve large lemons over six pounds of granulated sugar. Add two quarts of water and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil, and boil until it thickens, skimming as fast as the scum rises. Add the juice of the twelve lemons and simmer fifteen minutes longer. Bottle and cork it tightly, and keep in a cool place. Two tablespoonfuls of this syrup will make a delicious glass of lemonade. A very convenient form in which to provide lemonade for picnics.

It is said that the introduction of frogs in Iceland has very much diminished the number of mosquitoes.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

He Discusses From a Moral and Religious Standpoint the Welfare of All the Towns and Cities of Our Country—Points the Way to Municipal Purity.

TEXT: "O, thou that art situate at the entry of the sea."—Ezekiel xxvii., 3.

This is a part of an impassioned apostrophe to the city of Tyre. It was a beautiful city—a majestic city. At the east end of the Mediterranean it sat, with one hand beckoning the inland trade and with the other the commerce of foreign nations. It swung a monstrous boom across its harbor to shut out foreign enemies, and then swung back that boom to let in its friends. The air of the desert was fragrant with the spices brought by caravans to her fairs, and all seas were cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen. Her markets were rich with horses and mules and camels from Togarmah, with upholstery and ebony and ivory from Dedan, with emeralds and agate and coral from Syria, with wine from Helbon, with finest needlework from Ashur and Chilmad. Talk about the splendid staterooms of your Cunard and Inman and White Star lines of international steamers—why, the benches of the staterooms in those Tyrian ships were all ivory, and instead of our coarse canvas on the masts of the shipping they had the finest linen, quilted together and inwrought with embroideries almost miraculous for beauty. Its columns overshadowed all nations. Distant empires felt its heartbeat. Majestic city, "situate at the entry of the sea."

But where now is the gleam of her towers, the roar of her chariots, the masts of her shipping? Let the fishermen who dry their nets on the place where she once stood; let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where she once challenged the admiration of all nations; let the barbarians who build their huts on the place where her palaces glittered, answer the question. Blotted out forever! She forgot God, and God forgot her. And while our modern cities admire her glory, let them take warning at her awful doom.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It is a long while before a city can get over the character of those who founded it. Where they are criminal exiles, the filth, and the prisons, and the debauchery are the shadows of such founders. New York will not for 200 or 300 years escape from the good influences of its founders, the pious settlers whose prayers went up from the very streets where now banks discount and brokers shave, and companies declare dividends, and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the drays and the crack of the auctioneers' mallets is heard the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar." The church that once stood on Wall street still throws its blessing over all the scene of traffic and upon the ships that fold their white wings in the harbor. Originally men gathered in cities from necessity. It was to escape the incendiary's torch or the assassin's dagger. Only the very poor lived in the country, those who had nothing that could be stolen, or vagabonds who wanted to be near their place of business, but since civilization and religion have made it safe for men to live almost anywhere men congregate in cities because of the opportunity for rapid gain. Cities are not necessarily evils, as has sometimes been argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted up its voice. Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. The entrance of the representatives of the cities in the legislatures of Europe was the death blow to feudal kingdoms. Cities are the patronizers of art and literature—architecture pointing to its British Museum in London, its Royal Library in Paris, its Vatican in Rome. Cities hold the world's scepter. Africa was Carthage, Greece was Athens, England is London, France is Paris, Italy is Rome, and the cities in which God has cast our lot will yet decide the destiny of the American people.

At this season of the year I have thought it might be useful to talk a little while about the moral responsibility resting upon the office bearers in all our cities, a theme as appropriate to those who are governed as to the governors. The moral character of those who rule a city has much to do with the character of the city itself. Men, women and children are all interested in national politics. When the great Presidential election comes, every patriot wants to be found at the ballot box. We are all interested in the discussion of national finance, national debt, and we read the laws of Congress, and we are wondering who will sit next in the Presidential chair. Now, that may be all very well—is very well, but it is high time that we took some of the attention which we have been devoting to national affairs and brought it to the study of municipal government. This, it seems to me now, is the chief point to be taken. Make the cities right, and the nation will be right. I have noticed that according to their opportunities there has already been more corruption in municipal governments in this country than in the State and national legislatures. Now, is there no hope? With the mightest agent in our land, the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, shall not all our cities be reformed and purified and redeemed? I believe the day will come. I am in full sympathy with those who are opposed to carrying politics into religion, but our cities will never be reformed and purified until we carry religion into politics. I look over our cities and I see that all great interests are to be affected in the future, as they have been affected in the past, by the character of those who in the different departments rule over us, and I propose to classify some of these interests.

In the first place, I remark commercial ethics are always affected by the moral or immoral character of those who have municipal supremacy. Officials that wink at fraud, and that have neither censure nor arraignment for glittering dishonesties, always weaken the pulse of commercial honor. Every shop, every store, every bazaar, every factory in the cities feels the moral character of the city hall. If in any city there be a dishonest mayoralty or an unprincipled common council or a court susceptible to bribes, in that city there will be unlimited license for all kinds of trickery and sin, while, on the other hand, if officials are faithful to their oath of office, if the laws are promptly executed, if there is vigilance in regard to the outbranchings of crime, there is the highest protection for all bargain making.

A merchant may stand in his store and say: "Now, I'll have nothing to do with city politics. I will not soil my hands with the slush." Nevertheless the most insignificant trial in the police court will affect that merchant directly or indirectly. What style of clerk issues the writ; what style of constable makes the arrest; what style of attorney issues the plea; what style of judge charges the jury; what style of sheriff executes the sentence—these are questions that strike your counting rooms to the center. You may not throw it off. In the city of New York Christian merchants for a great while said, "We'll have nothing to do with the management of public affairs," and they allowed everything to go at loose ends until there rolled up in that city a debt of nearly $120,000,000. The municipal government became a hissing and a by-word in the whole earth, and then the Christian merchants saw their folly, and they went and took possession of the ballot boxes. I wish all commercial men to understand that they are not independent of the moral character of the men who rule over them, but must be thoroughly, mightily affected by them.

So also of the educational interests of a city. Do you know that there are in this country about 70,000 common schools, and that there are over 8,000,000 pupils, and that the majority of those schools and the majority of those pupils are in our cities? Now, this great multitude of children will be affected by the intelligence or ignorance, the virtue or the vice, of boards of education and boards of control. There are cities where educational affairs are settled in the low caucus in the abandoned parts of the cities by men full of ignorance and rum. It ought not to be so, but in many cities it is so. I hear the tramp of coming generations. What that great multitude of youth shall be for this world and the next will be affected very much by the character of your public schools. You had better multiply the moral and religious influences about the common schools rather than subtract from them. Instead of driving the Bible out you had better drive the Bible farther in. May God defend our glorious common school system and send into rout and confusion all its sworn enemies!

I have also to say that the character of officials in a city affects the domestic circle. In a city where grogshops have their own way, and gambling hells are not interfered with, and for fear of losing political influence officials close their eyes to festering abominations—in all those cities the home interests need to make imploration. The family circles of the city must inevitably be affected by the moral character or immoral character of those who rule over them.

I will go further and say that the religious interests of a city are thus affected. The church to-day has to contend with evils that the civil law ought to smite, and while I would not have the civil government in any wise relax its energy in the arrest and punishment of crime I would have a thousandfold more energy put forth in the drying up of the fountains of iniquity. The church of God asks no pecuniary aid from political power, but does ask that in addition to all the evils we must necessarily contend against we shall not have to fight also municipal negligence. Oh, that in all our cities Christian people would rise up, and that they would put their hand on the helm before piratical demagogues have swamped the ship! Instead of giving so much time to national politics give some of your attention to municipal government.

I demand that the Christian people who have been standing aloof from public affairs come back, and in the might of God try to save our cities. If things are or have been bad, it is because good people have let them be bad. That Christian man who merely goes to the polls and casts his vote does not do his duty. It is not the ballot box that decides the election; it is the political caucus, and if at the primary meetings of the two political parties unfit and bad men are nominated then the ballot box has nothing to do save to take its choice between two thieves. In our churches, by reformatory organization, in every way let us try to tone up the moral sentiment in these cities. The rulers are those whom the people choose, and depend upon it that in all the cities, as long as pure hearted men stand aloof from politics because they despise hot partisanship, just so long in many of our cities will rum make the nominations, and rum control the ballot box, and rum inaugurate the officials.

I take a step further in this subject, and ask all those who believe in the omnipotence of prayer, day by day, and every day, present your city officials before God for a blessing. If you live in a city presided over by a mayor, pray for him. The chief magistrate of a city is in a position of great responsibility. Many of the kings and queens and emperors of other days had no such dominion. With the scratch of a pen he may advance a beneficent institution or balk a railway confiscation. By appointments he may bless or curse every hearthstone in the city. If in the Episcopal churches, by the authority of the litany, and in our nonepiscopate churches, we every Sabbath pray for the President of the United States, why not, then, be just as hearty in our supplications for the chief magistrates of cities, for their guidance, for their health, for their present and their everlasting morality?

But go further and pray for your common council if your city has a common council. They hold in their hands a power splendid for good or terrible for evil. They have many temptations. In many of the cities whole boards of common councilmen have gone down in the maelstrom of political corruption. They could not stand the power of the bribe. Corruption came in and sat beside them and sat behind them and sat before them. They recklessly voted away the hard-earned moneys of the people. They were bought out, body, mind and soul, so that at the end of their term of office they had not enough of moral remains left to make a decent funeral. They went into office with the huzza of the multitude. They came out with the anathema of all decent people. There is not one man out of a hundred that can endure the temptations of the common councilmen in our great cities. If a man in that position have the courage of a Cromwell, and the independence of an Andrew Jackson, and the public spiritedness of a John Frederick Oberlin, and the piety of an Edward Payson, he will have no surplus to throw away. Pray for these men. Every man likes to be prayed for. Do you know how Dr. Norman McLeod became the queen's chaplain? It was by a warm hearted prayer in the Scotch kirk in behalf of the royal family one Sabbath when the queen and her son were present incognito.

Yes, go further, my friends, and pray for your police—their perils and temptations, best known to themselves. They hold the order and peace of your cities in their grasp. But for their intervention you would not be safe for an hour. They must face the storm. They must rush in where it seems to them almost instant death. They must put the hand of arrest on the armed maniac and corner the murderer. They must refuse large rewards for withdrawing complaints. They must unravel intricate plots and trace dark labyrinths of crime and develop suspicions into certainties. They must be cool while others are frantic. They must be vigilant while others are somnolent, impersonating the very villainy they want to seize. In the police forces of our great cities are to-day men of as thorough character as that of the old detective of New York addressed to whom there came letters from London asking for help ten years after he was dead—letters addressed to "Jacob Hayes, High Constable of New York." Your police need your appreciation, your sympathy, your gratitude, and, above all, your prayers. Yea, I want you to go further and pray every day for prison inspectors and jailkeepers—work awful and beneficent. Rough men, cruel men, impatient men, are not fit for those places. They have under their care men who were once as good as you, but they got tripped up. Bad company, or strong drink, or strange conjunction of circumstances flung them headlong. Go down that prison corridor and ask them how they got in, and about their families and what their early prospects in life were, and you will find that they are very much like yourself, except in this, that God kept you, while He did not restrain them. Just one false step made the difference between them and you. They want more than prison bars, more than jail fare, more than handcuffs and hopples, more than a vermin covered couch, to reform them. Pray God day by day that the men who have these unfortunates in charge may be merciful, Christianly strategic, and the means of reformation and rescue.

Some years ago a city pastor in New York was called to the city prison to attend a funeral. A young woman had committed a crime and was incarcerated, and her mother came to visit her, and died on the visit. The mother, having no home, was buried from her daughter's prison cell. After the service was over the imprisoned daughter came up to the minister of Christ and said, "Wouldn't you like to see my poor mother?" And while they stood at the coffin the minister of Christ said to that imprisoned soul, "Don't you feel to-day, in the presence of your mother's dead body, as if you ought to make a vow before God that you will do differently and live a better life?" She stood for a few moments, and then the tears rolled down her cheeks, and she pulled from her right hand the worn out glove that she had put on in honor of the obsequies and, having bared her right hand, she put it upon the chill brow of her dead mother, and said: "By the help of God I swear I will do differently! God help me!" And she kept her vow. And years after, when she was told of the incident, she said: "When that minister of the gospel said, 'God bless you and help you to keep the vow that you have made,' I cried out, and said: 'You bless me! Do you bless me? Why, that's the first kind word I've heard in ten years,' and it thrilled through my soul, and it was the means of my reformation, and ever since, by the grace of God, I've tried to live a Christian life." Oh, yes, there are many amid the criminal classes that may be reformed: Pray for the men who have these unfortunates in charge, and who knows that when you are leaving the world you may hear the voice of Christ dropping to your dying pillow, saying, "I was sick and in prison, and you visited me." Yea, I take the suggestion of the Apostle Paul and ask you to pray for all who are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceful lives in godliness and honesty.

My word now is to all who may come to hold any public position of trust in any city. You are God's representatives. God, the King and Ruler and Judge, sets you in His place. Oh, be faithful in the discharge of all your duties, so that when all our cities are in ashes and the world itself is a red scroll of flame you may be in the mercy and grace of Christ rewarded for your faithfulness. It was that feeling which gave such eminent qualifications for office to Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, and to Judge McLean, of Ohio, and to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General of New York, and to George Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, and to Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator of the United States, and to William Wilberforce, member of the British Parliament. You may make the rewards of eternity the emoluments of your office. What care you for adverse political criticism if you have God on your side? The one or the two or the three years of your public trust will pass away, and all the years of your earthly service, and then the tribunal will be lifted, before which you and I must appear. May God make you so faithful now that the last scene shall be to you exhilaration and rapture. I wish now to exhort all good people, whether they are the governors or the governed, to make one grand effort for the salvation, the purification, the redemption of our American cities. Do you not know that there are multitudes going down to ruin, temporal and eternal, dropping quicker than words drop from my lips? Grogshops swallow them up. Gambling hells devour them. Houses of shame are damning them. Oh, let us toil and pray and preach and vote until all these wrongs are righted! What we do we must do quickly. With our rulers, and on the same platforms, we must at first come before the throne of God to answer for what we have done for the bettering of our great towns. Alas, if on that day it be found that your hand has been idle and my pulpit has been silent! Oh, ye who are pure and honest and Christian, go to work and help to make the cities pure and honest and Christian!

Lest it may have been thought that I am addressing only what are called the better classes my final word is to some dissolute soul to whom these words may come: Though you may be covered with all crimes, though you may be smitten with all leprosies, though you may have gone through the whole catalogue of iniquity, and may not have been in church for twenty years, you may have your nature entirely reconstructed, and upon your brow, hot with infamous practices and besweated with exhausting indulgences, God will place the flashing coronet of a Saviour's forgiveness. "Oh, no," you say. "If you knew who I am and where I came from you wouldn't say that to me. I don't believe the gospel you are preaching speaks of my case." Yes, it does, my brother. And then, when you tell me that, I think of what St. Teresa said when reduced to utter destitution. Having only two pieces of money left, she jingled the two pieces of money in her hand and said, "St. Teresa and two pieces of money are nothing, but St. Teresa and two pieces of money and God are all things." And I tell you now that while a sin and a sinner are nothing, a sin and a sinner and an all-forgiving and all-compassionate God are everything.

Who is that I see coming? I know his step. I know his rags. Who is it? A prodigal. Come, people of God, let us go out and meet him. Get the best robe you can find in all the wardrobe. Let the angels of God fill their chalices and drink to his eternal rescue. Come, people of God, let us go out to meet him. The prodigal is coming home. The dead is alive again and the lost is found.

Pleased with the news, the saints below
In songs their tongues employ;
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And heaven is filled with joy.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire;
"The sinner lost is found," they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

Conference on Leprosy.

An international conference on leprosy wil take place in Berlin in October, and will remain in session at the offices of the Imperial Health Department from October 11 to October 16. The principal purpose of the congress is to bring about an international agreement for the scientific treatment of leprosy, and it will be attended by the leading experts and specialists of Great Britain, Russia, India, Japan and Italy.

Cost of the Victorian Jubilee.

It is estimated that the Queen's jubilee cost $23,000,000.

Durable Shoe Soles.

A German inventor has found a way to make durable shoe soles. He applies waterproof glue to the leather and then sticks on a lot of clean quartz sand. This wears splendidly, besides giving a good foothold when the walking is slippery. It is said that these soles are as flexible as could be desired.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

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HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

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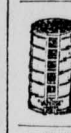

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Nothing in the market approached the value of these Bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

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"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use
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Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

Wanted Her Money's Worth.

Any one who had not seen the woman with an angry eye wobble just before she dismounted from her wheel would have taken her for an experienced rider; a heroine of century runs, says the Washington *Star*. She strode with majestic confidence through the store, and so impressed another woman that she forgot herself and let the newcomer be waited on first.

"I suppose," she said to the clerk, "that I look rather new at bicycling, and you thought that there wasn't much use of bothering about me, because I wouldn't know the difference anyhow."

The clerk assured her to the contrary, and said he was sure there was some misunderstanding.

"There was a misunderstanding, she answered, "I understand that when I bought this repair kit I was getting all that a repair kit ought to contain."

"Certainly, he answered, "Isn't it all right?"

"Didn't you expressly state that it contained everything that would be required for repairs in an ordinary accident?"

"Yes."

"And I bought it with that implied guarantee, didn't I?

"Undeniably you did."

"And if things didn't turn out just as you represented them it's your business to make good the deficiency?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. There's your repair kit. You can either put in a paper of pins and some sticking plaster, or else give me back my money."

Buttercups Are Poisonous.

From the Lancet.

It is not generally known that the buttercup, which is such a favorite flower with children, has poisonous qualities, yet such is the case, and an inquest has recently been held on a boy who, after eating some buttercups, died within a few hours with all the symptoms of irritant poisoning. The buttercup belongs to the Ranunculaceæ, and nearly all the members of this group possess poisonous qualities, chiefly of an irritant nature, though in a few narcotic principles are to be found. The virulence of the poisons varies very much but there are very few individuals of this order which are inert. The various species of buttercups have all irritant properties, and in the absence of better drugs they have occasionally been used as vesicatories. Cows avoid buttercups, but hogs and some other animals can eat them with impunity. The active principle is volatile, so that when the buttercups are dried with hay or exposed to the air they become inert. Luckily the buttercup, though pretty to look at, does not usually tempt children to eat it wholesale, otherwise cases of poisoning might be less rare than they fortunately are at present.

Three young women were killed by lightning while returning from church at Jacobsburg, Ohio, on Sunday evening, the 13th ult. Their names are Minnie McGuire, Alpha Taylor, and Emma White, all aged about 19 years. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned. They were residents of Jacobsburg, and were walking together in the road about 100 yards from the church when they were struck by the lightning. It is believed that the corset steels worn by the three that were killed were the chief cause of their death, as Sarah Bohring, who was only stunned, wore none. Simon White, the father of Emma White, was walking 25 feet behind the young women when they were struck, and he did not feel the shock. The three killed fell upon their faces, and Sarah Bohring fell against the fence.

—You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements. The list this year includes also Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

The dates of the excursions are July 15 and 29, and August 12 and 21. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route at 8.40 P. M., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below :—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona (stops for dinner)...	12 35	P. M.	$8 00
Bellwood.....	12 46	"	8 00
Tyrone.....	12 56	"	7 65
Huntingdon...	1 26	"	7 10
Mt. Union.....	1 44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction.....	2 20	"	6 00
Atlantic City .....Arrive	8 40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., both of which will carry sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 6-30-3t

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

William F. Ketler, Altoona, Pa., and Anna Rebecca Kayes, Granville, Pa.

John S. Blair and Effie J. Henry, Miller township.

Charles S. Steel and Mary Jane Crownover, Miller township.

Walter Hohman and Henrietta A. Allison, Huntingdon.

Charles W. Alloway, Dublin Mills, Pa., and Nina V. Cutshall, Clay township.

John C. Skipper, Mount Union, and Mary M. Long, Mapleton.

Harry W. Condron, Cresson, Pa., and Lizzie Dysart, Henderson township.

Harry R. Oaks and Ella M. Davis, Jackson township.

William S. Lytle, Henderson township, and Amanda G. Hight, Middletown, Conn.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

$2.50 Shoe for - $2.00. -

No lady feels dressed unless she has on an up-to-date, fine looking shoe. We have just such goods and to get you more fully acquainted with our stock and prices, we will sell, for a limited time only, our

$2.50 Black Fine Shoes for $2.00,

in lace or button, C, D and E wide, round or pointed toe. We shall let QUALITY and not "bolderdash" speak for our stock.

The Gold Watch contest still goes on.

D. S. LYNN,
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Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

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Huntingdon, Pa., 6-30.

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Birds and insects on the wing,
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All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

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